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VOL 30 BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1895. NO 4

VANDERSLICE VS. SNYDER.

Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Our report of this case last week ended on Thursday morning, when Dr. P. Frazer of Philadelphia was on the witness stand. His examination occupied a full day. He testified that the opinion reached by him, after several different tests, was that the signature of Thos. J. Morris was simulated. The defendants offered to show by him that the test by composite photography had also been used, but after a long legal battle the court excluded the testimony.

Mrs. Maney of Berwick testified that in conversation with Mary G. Vanderslice, the latter had declared that the paper in question had been fixed up by Joseph and Samuel Adams. Mr. Maney testified to a similar declaration on the part of Mrs. Vanderslice. He also swore to a declaration of Augustus Vanderslice on the night of his death that his father, Joseph R. Vanderslice had brought him home from Williamsport, and made him forge the Snyder paper. Dr. T. C. Harter testified to a conversation with S. W. Adams in which the latter told him that he and Joseph R. Vanderslice entered Mrs. Snyder's house by the back door, and that T. J. Morris was not present.

In rebuttal the plaintiff called Agnes Vanderslice, who testified to having gone with her father to Mrs. Snyder's house, in 1879, and that her father asked Mrs. Snyder to pay him all or a part of the guaranty paper, and that Mrs. Snyder replied that the agreement when she signed it was that she would not have to pay it during her lifetime. Dr. McReynolds testified that at the time of the conversation spoken of by Mrs. Maney, Mrs. Vanderslice, his sister, was physically and mentally weak. Mrs. Maney said on cross examination that she did not consider Mrs. Vanderslice responsible for all she said. Dr. McRea of Berwick testified that he attended Augustus in his last illness, and the night before he died he found him unconscious, and he did not think the patient would rally from it, but that he might have done so.

This is only a brief outline of the case. The cross examination of each witness on both sides was long and searching. On Friday afternoon argument to the jury began. Mr. Barkley opened for the defense, and was followed by Fred Ikeler, Mr. Scarlet closing for the plaintiff. All of the speeches were able efforts and the interest shown by the public has not appeared to be so great in any case since the trial of the Mollie Maguires in 1877. The court house was crowded at every session, and on Friday evening during Mr. Scarlet's speech there was scarcely standing room. On Saturday morning Judge Rice charged the jury in his clear, able and impartial manner, occupying less than one hour, and the jury retired at ten o'clock. In the afternoon about three o'clock they sent word to the Judge that they would come in, and the session of the Agricultural Society was interrupted for that purpose. The clerk asked them if they had agreed, and some one replied that they had not. The Judge asked if they desired further instructions, but no one seemed to know what they had come in for, and so the Judge sent them back to their room until they could agree. At about seven o'clock Saturday evening the jury came out with a sealed verdict, which was presented in court on Monday morning. It was in favor of the plaintiff.

Steam Heat vs. Stove Heat.

Because of a recent injury by fire to the steam-heating plant in Pottsville, last Sunday was a chilly day in that town to all who were entirely reliant upon the steam warmth this company supplies. It afforded a good excuse to those who prefer to have some excuse for not going to church, and accordingly there was no worship attempted in a half-dozen steam heated churches. About 200 private families and business places very sensibly felt the coolness of the bracing atmosphere and shivered in their homes; in many cases taking their meals with wraps and overcoats on.

Steam heat, like natural gas, is all right so long as you get a steady flow. But experience demonstrates that both your natural gas and steam heat may refuse to flow under disturbed conditions, and that was what was the matter in Pottsville last Sunday. The loss to the company was to the extent of $3,000, with no insurance; and the loss to the owners of adjoining property is estimated at at about as much more.

Five per cent. will be added on the school tax of Greenwood township after Feb. 1, 1895.

THE TOWN ELECTION.

Never before in the history of Bloomsburg has it been more important to have a council composed of level headed business men, than now. We are confronted with a condition of things that requires cool, calm judgment. The bonded indebtedness is about up to the limit allowed by law. There are orders outstanding to the amount of $5,000, and if the Ringrose verdict is finally sustained by the courts, it will be $5,000 more, besides the interest and costs, and this with unpaid street damages, will run the floating indebtedness up to twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. This debt must be provided for in some way. How shall it be done? As stated above, bonds for that amount cannot be issued, because it would carry the bonded indebtedness beyond the constitutional limit. By a vote of the people the bonded debt may be increased to a certain extent, or the council can increase the tax rate for a few years until this floating debt is paid off, or a special tax can be ordered by the court. In one of these three ways the situation must be met, and the next council must decide which it shall be. Unless something be done, litigation and costs are almost sure to follow. It is therefore important that men competent to grapple with this condition of things, be selected as councilmen. The question cannot be dodged: it must be met and disposed of in some manner. Every tax-payer is interested, and the meetings for nominating town officers should be attended by everybody. It will not do to permit a few to get together and nominate whomsoever they choose regardless of fitness. Grumbling at the result after the election will be of no avail. The time for work is now, and at the caucuses.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

The people of Bloomsburg will have the privilege of hearing the celebrated DeMoss family on Thursday evening, next. They were passing through enroute for New York, where they sing and play on the 22d of February, and will stop off here for one evening. They were the Musical Sovereigns of the World's Fair and gave pleasure to many thousands. Those who could not go to the great fair may hear these charming songsters at the Lutheran church next Thursday evening. They are not only singers, but composers as well—authors of the Columbian Souvenir Songs, and other compositions. In their popular entertainment, they present quartettes, glees, anthems, patriotic and sacred songs, interspersed with instrumental selections on forty-five musical instruments constituting eight bands. Violin band, Spanish mandolin band, French ocarina band, banjo band, martial band, cornet band, Chinese Ngee Sine band, and Xylophone band.

Mr. Henry DeMoss will play two tunes on the organ while singing "Home, Sweet Home," three tunes at once. Mr. George DeMoss will play soprano on one cornet and alto on another cornet, two cornets at once, also will play the guitar and banjo at once. Misses Lizzie and Minnie DeMoss will play duets on the Columbian hand bells. This is the 22d annual tour of the bards. Don't miss this rare musical treat.

Charles Kline, son of M. L. Kline, the harnessmaker, while passing out of the gate on his way to school, on Monday, fell on the ice and cut his face over the eye quite badly. Dr. Bierman was called and sewed up the wound. This is but one of many accidents that have happened because of slippery footing, which is simply unavoidable when the elements conspire to coat everything with ice. The pavements of Bloomsburg are as clean and safe as pavements generally are in winter.

The county auditors on Monday issued a subpoena requiring the attendance of County Superintendent Johnston, in order that he might submit a statement of his account, showing the purposes for which he had expended the $200 drawn by him from the county for the teachers' institute, as required by law. He appeared on Tuesday, and submitted his account.

Andrew Tolshi, not strange to relate got crazy drunk on Hazleton whiskey on Monday, and securing a revolver, he went on a regular rampage through town, shooting right and left. Having exhausted his cartridges and shot one man he was punctually arrested. It was only an ordinary drunk, after all, with Tolshi.

THE FRIDAY EVENING CONCERT.

Notwithstanding the court-house entertainment on the evening set apart for the Luella Wagner or home-talent concert, in the Opera-House, the attendance was near a fair average and the renditions of those who participated met with applause. While Miss Wagner may have done herself an injustice in attempting to sing while laboring under a severe cold, yet, notwithstanding that fact, her effort was sufficient to display her mastery of the finer points in vocal music. However, she was obliged to retire from the stage after the first effort. After a march rendered in artistic style by the Elwell orchestra, the Slumber Song of Miss Miller, (who was most ably assisted by her brother, with the flute, and Miss Runyon, with the piano) was particularly sweet to the ear in many of its passages. To the taste of the writer this was the superlatively musical piece of the entertainment. We may be partial to the sweet blending of the flute and human voice, but to our taste there can be no sweeter music than just the flute and a good and well trained human voice. Here all the sweeter ecstacies of music can be found and produced in their sweetest expression.

In the violin solo rendered by Prof. C. P. Elwell we noticed his artistic bowing quite as much as his music. His bowing is such as is acquired by those only who aspire to do more than ordinary fiddling. Mr. Elwell can render as well as teach music. In the next number Miss Breakstone captivated the audience. In her inimitable mimicry and impersonation of various characters she is not properly in the amateur category; but will stand criticism among star performers. She is, further more, a self-made graduate of the Emmerson College of Oratory of Boston.

Mr. Bliss who kindly volunteered to fill some of the omitted numbers of Miss Wagner acquitted himself so well as to elicit repeated encores from the audience. This home-talent concert, while not marked with great financial success, was yet a rich musical treat to those who heard it.

Another Bloomsburg Citizen Dead.

After a lingering illness James Cadman expired this life on the morning of the 18th instant. Being of English nativity he came to this country with his parents when quite young. Having settled in Bloomsburg, as he grew up he identified himself with some of the business interests of the place, but more particularly that of cabinet-making. During the war he entered the army at the age of 17, and from this or other cause his health was lost beyond recovery. Born in 1843 he died in 1895, at the age of 52 years, leaving a wife and a son to mourn his loss. His burial took place in Rosemont Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon, with Rev. P. A. Heilman, of the Lutheran church, officiating. His comrades in war, of the Grand Army of the Republic, in attending his funeral paid his remains their last mark of respect.

High Kicking.

We don't like to be boastful of the pretty village of Bloomsburg, of her handsome ladies, or of the many bright and shining qualities of her more talented denizens; but we would like to be permitted to remark this morning (while mourning the loss of a tooth kicked out by a Bloomsburg lawyer, one who is very affectionate when the pavements are not slippery, and while wearing a swelled jaw the result of his recent fall down and high kick up) that for high kicking Bloomsburg has a star performer in the galaxy of her legal fraternity. But, owing to the monopoly the ladies now control in this line of theatrical entertainment, his name is withheld for the present. But the very next kick he makes of this kind we hereby threaten to expose him to public scorn and contempt as a high kicker while flat on his back.

The unusual number of passengers coming to town on the B. & S. on Monday morning were not particularly dry-looking themselves, but for the most part they were particularly interested in securing license to quench the thirst of those who generally are dry. Monday being the commencement of license court it was a rather populous day in Bloomsburg. And, there being several sprags thrown right in among the license gearing haste was made rather slowly as a natural consequence.

C. H. Dildine of Greenwood township filed nomination papers on Wednesday, as an independent candidate for director of Bloom Poor District.

NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC CLUB CONCERT.

The concert given at the Normal School last Saturday evening by the New York Philharmonic Club was a great success in point of attendance as well as artistically.

The club consists of the regulation sextette as written for by the most eminent classical writers, comprising the nucleus of the orchestra, the string quintette consisting of first and second violins, viola, violincello and bass, with the addition of that sweet toned instrument of the wood-wind, the flute. The members are all instrumentalists of the first grade, and play with a remarkable precision and unanimity engendered by years of practice and drill.

The program was interspersed with solos, the soloists of the evening being Mr. Marcosson, the first violin of the sextette, Mr. Weiner, the flutist, Miss Clara Henley, soprano, and Mr. Haagmans, cello. Mr. Marcosson played two numbers, a Cavatine by Carl Bohm, and Zephyr by Hubay; he is a violinist of the highest attainments technically as well as musically.

The first number, while not requiring a great display of technical ability, showed to the best advantage his command of tone, while also giving opportunities of much expression and feeling. The second number was one of the species of violin solos of the pyrotechnical order, and disclosed the player's mastery of the technical difficulties of the instrument. His harmonics, especially, were remarkably pure and beautiful. As an encore he played, without accompaniment, a solo for a violin alone, based upon an exercise of Fiorillo's, containing most difficult passages, all remarkably well rendered, and showing Mr. Marcosson to have been a close student. The trilling upon one string, while at the same time playing the theme upon other strings is one of the most difficult feats known in violin technics. His double stopping was at all times true.

Miss Clara Henley sang twice during the evening and was twice encored. Her voice, though not remarkably clear in the upper register, is a full round soprano, and her rendering of the Aria of "Pagliacci" by Leoncavallo and the Meyer-Helmund Canzonetta was very good. She sang as an encore to her second number "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," one of the great favorites among encore pieces, which seemed to much please the audience.

Mr. Haagmans played "Elfentanz," by Popper, one of the great writers for the violincello, which required great technical ability in its execution. He responded to an encore with a selection requiring more tone and expression and less execution. In his first number he was slightly out of tune at times in his higher notes.

Mr. Weiner, although he has a good tone, played nothing requiring much execution, the celebrated Handel "Largo" being his first number, and in place of the number announced upon the program, played the "Moment Musicale" by Schubert. He also was encored and responded by having the club play "Dream after the Ball," by Czibulka.

The playing of the first and last numbers on the program was the best done by the sextette. The string quartette, a theme and variations from one of Haydn's celebrated quartettes, was well done. The second number on the program played by the club, was a Gavotte by Arditi.

It was certainly a most enjoyable evening for the music lovers of our town. C. E.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The following are the officers of Theta Castle, No. 276 of Bloomsburg, for the ensuing six months' term:

Past Chief, T. L. Smith; Noble Chief, John Keifer; Vice Chief, Geo. N. Kahler; High Priest, Jno. L. Shoemaker; Venerable Hermit, J. D. Jones; Master of Records, Guy Jacoby; Clerk of Exchequer, W. E. Shaffer; Keeper of Exchequer, C. W. Funston; Sir Herald, Harry Rowe; Worthy Bard, M. H. Bachman; Worthy Chamberlain, S. W. Shutt; Ensign, Herb. Gerringer; Esquire, H. R. Hess; First Guardsman, Ralph Gray; Second Guardsman, John W. Lewis; Trustees, G. L. Moyer, W. Shaffer, G. C. Roan; Representative to the Grand Castle, Geo. C. Roan.

For the edification and true historical instruction of our readers concerning the grievous causes leading up to the declaration of war between Japan and China we are pleased to reproduce the impartial explanation of Rev. David S. Spencer, a missionary located at Nagova, Japan. Through the kindness of his brother-in-law, Mr. Steward E. Reynolds, of Bloomsburg, our readers are thus favored.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hotel license of Samuel Fegley transferred to Geo. Hutchins.

Wm. Connell's use vs. T. W. Edgar, judgment entered for plaintiff.

Private sale ordered in the estate of Chas. F. Buckalew, a minor, by C. R. Buckalew, guardian.

Vanderslice vs. Snyder, verdict for plaintiff. Affidavit of J. R. Fowler filed; affidavit of W. Maney filed; motion to dismiss jury filed; motion for new trial filed, reasons to be filed within four days.

Court direct a rule to issue to show cause why juror David Hower shall not be punished for contempt of court, copy of affidavits and this rule to be issued forthwith. Hearing fixed for next Monday at 10 o'clock a. m.

At 9:40 a. m. Monday, Judge Rice left the bench and Judge Ikeler, P. J. returned to the bench with associates Murphy and Millard.

Kitchen interpleader case heard; decision reserved.

M. L. Keller appointed special policeman for Scott township.

Hotel license application of Samuel Smith withdrawn.

All licenses granted to all applicants where no remonstrances have been filed.

J. L. Moyer appointed guardian of A. S. Dreisbach, minor child of Emily J. Dreisbach, deceased.

L. E. Waller appointed trustee in Silk Mill, and Stapfer & Ratti mortgages in place of D. J. Waller, deceased.

Jeremiah Wagner vs. Sarah A. Wagner. Divorce. Grant Herring is appointed commissioner to take testimony and report at next term.

Caleb Barton vs. Alfred G. Gross. Ejectment. Judgment for plaintiff in default of appearance of Defendant, for the lands in dispute.

The substance of the affidavits of J. R. Fowler and W. Maney was that they heard David Hower, a juror in the Vanderslice-Snyder case, say that his mind was made up and that he would hang out until the others thought as he did. This was before the argument and charge of the court.

Remonstances were filed in the licence cases of J. W. Perry, Sugarloaf, G. W. Sterner and Edward Yost, Bloomsburg. Witnesses were heard on both sides, and the court reserved its decision.

Local Institute.

A local institute was held at Rupert on last Saturday evening, in which two of the schools of the district, those of Grier Quick and Lizzie Richart, took part. The exercises consisted of singing and instrumental music by the pupils; declamations, dialogues, marches, and a burlesque Columbia county fair. All acquitted themselves creditably. Each of the teachers read a well prepared essay.

Prof. Wm. Noetling of the Normal, was present and gave a practical as well as instructive talk.

A larger room than the schoolhouse should have been secured. Many persons were obliged to stand throughout the exercises. S.

SOME SNOW.

They are having by far too much of the beautiful snow to suit them in California this winter—nothing like it in years. The wind howls, the snow slides and the cars stop. The snow is banked up alongside the track in some places as high as thirty feet. In passing through these deep cuts the snow scrapes the sides of the cars. Coupling a number of engines together, and arranged to clear the track, they take a kind of run and jump at the big drifts and in some cases thus force the snow aside sufficient to effect a passage.

NOMINATION PAPERS.

Certificates of nomination for township and borough officers to be voted for on the 19th day of February next, must be filed in the office of the county commissioners not later than February 1, or eighteen days before the election.

Nomination papers can be filed up to the 3rd of February. The time is growing short. Don't delay your township caucuses too long.

Keystone Foundry and Machine Co.

This thrifty establishment is now under control and management of L. S. Wintersteen, W. H. Snyder, J. W. Moyer, J. J. Brower and Wm. Fleckenstine. It is well equipped for all manner of planing-mill work, and also for all kinds of foundry and general machine work. In the near future they propose to manufacture electric engines and electrical appliances also, which will be quite an important and additional feature with this establishment.

BRIEF MENTION

About People You Know.

The engagement of Mr. S. A. Goodhue and Miss Jennie Lockard is announced.

W. M. Omans, of Orangeville, dropped in upon us last week.

Jacob L. Kline, of Orange township was among our callers on Friday.

Hon. W. T. Creasy, of Catawissa, was in town on business on Saturday.

Mr. J. K. Lockard returned from Cuba last week Thursday.

Charles Krug is recovering from an illness of several weeks.

W. B. Poust, of Shickshinny, spent a few hours in town on Friday.

Misses Miller and Miss Toole, of Pittston, are visiting at P. G. Miller's. Miss Toole is an accomplished musician.

The condition of Rev. W. C. Leverett is more encouraging than it has been since his illness began.

Mr. John M. Smith, of Jerseytown, gave this office a friendly call on Thursday. Mr. Smith is an old-time singing-school teacher.

Miss Mary Beers, recently indisposed, we are glad to report as again about her household duties.

Rev. Heilman went to Selinsgrove on Saturday morning, returning in the evening in time for his Sabbath duties.

Mrs. Dr. Meredith of Danville, spent a few days during the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Eyer.

Among welcome callers we are pleased to mention the recent visit of Mr. W. J. Furman, the affable proprietor of the Espy hotel.

Abraham Eyer was among the passengers coming to town on Monday morning. At present he labors under the disadvantage of a very sore thumb.

T. C. Kocher, of Fowlersville, took occasion while in town last Saturday, to renew his subscription for more than a year in advance.

A. C. Rooney and his son-in-law, of Centralia, were in town on Monday, and were shown through THE COLUMBIAN office while here.

Mr. Moyer of the Keystone Foundry and Machine Company, whose feet were badly scalded recently, is temporarily relieved from his duties there by Mr. T. F. Conner.

Isaiah Bower, of Berwick, was among the witnesses in attendance at court last week. He was not called upon to testify, however.

A. P. Young, of Greenwood township, was among our callers on Monday. He was attending the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, in which he takes a deep interest.

John S. Mensch and A. B. Hartman attended the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Harrisburg this week. They are the representatives selected by the Columbia County Agricultural Society.

From a recent slip on the ice while carrying a load, Mr. Reuben Boston, an old subscriber, recently sustained a rupture. We claim to know how to sympathize with those who slip up and fall down.

Guy Jacoby, Esq., will be a candidate for Justice of the Peace at the coming town election. He has shown himself well qualified for the office, and the voters of the town will do well to continue him in their service. He has given eminent satisfaction in the administration of justice, and he will no doubt be elected by a large majority, or perhaps unanimously.

At a recent meeting of the Bloomsburg Furniture Co. Dr. F. W. Redeker, Theodore Redeker, Samuel McKamey, Dr. W. M. Reber and Geo. W. Corell were elected directors. Dr. Redeker was elected President, Samuel McKamey Secretary, G. W. Corell Treasurer and Theo. Redeker Manager.

A jolly party took a sleigh ride down to James F. McBride's at Rupert on Monday night. There were about sixty persons present. Dancing and games were among the amusements of the evening, but the most interesting feature was the excellent supper which everybody enjoyed greatly. The company rode down in two large rigs, and a number of single sleighs. It was in the nature of a surprise party for Miss Maggie, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McBride.

The remains of Ephraim P. Lutz were brought here on Monday from Wilkes-Barre, and buried in Rosemont Cemetery, Rev. W. G Ferguson officiating. He died on Friday morning, aged seventy five years

Mr. Lutz resided in Bloomsburg for many years, and was engaged in the drug business. His store was in Moyer Brothers' frame building, now being rebuilt, until he erected the brick structure adjoining his home and known as Odd Fellows' Hall when he removed his store therein. In 1872 he sold out and removed to Bangor, Pa., and a few years ago he went to Wilkes-Barre and resided there until he died. His wife, who was Emaline Smith, survives him, and also one son, Horace a druggist in Wilkes-Barre, and a daughter, Dora, wife of M. J. Keck of Atlantic City.

Mr. Lutz was a member of the Episcopal Church, and an Odd Fellow. The funeral was attended in a body by Van Camp Lodge.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

GOV. MORTON AND HIS CHARMING FAMILY.

Anticipations of a Brilliant Social Administration—Mrs. Morton and Her Daughters — Renovation of the Executive Mansion—Legislative Reform.

Special Albany Letter.

There are many indications that Albany will enjoy this winter the gayest social season it has ever known. This is in part a reaction from the dullness of last winter, but there is also a belief that Gov. Morton's administration will be distinguished for its social triumphs. It is stated in social circles here that Gov. Morton is the richest man who has ever sat in the executive chair of this State, and that he is as hospitable as he is rich. His family is one of the most interesting in the country.

Mrs. Morton is a very handsome and distinguished looking woman, who is yet on the sunny side of fifty. She is



Governor Morton.

exceedingly charming in her manners and a most hospitable hostess. Her maiden name was Anna Street, and she is a relative of the poet Alfred B. Street. Mrs. Morton's ancestors resided in Albany, and Albany society has held out the most cordial welcome to her.

The Mortons have not had a city house since leaving Washington, but have resided in the fine country seat at Ellerslie, near Rhinecliff, on the Hudson. It is one of the most beautiful and handsomely equipped residences on the American Rhine. They will now, however, reside most of the year at Albany. Mrs. Morton is of thoroughly domestic tates, although so well calculated to shine in society. She has given much of her attention to the education of the five girls, Edith, Helen, Lena, Alice and Mary, who constitute a group of girlish beauty that any parents might be proud of.

Mrs. Morton has a stately presence, a bright, rosy complection, and abundant hair, now changing to white, and which is usually worn in a Psyche knot. She has a most winning smile and is graceful and cordial in manners. She usually dresses richly and in good taste, and will undoubtedly form an ornament to Albany society.



Mrs. Morton.

Miss Edith Morton, the eldest daughter, is a very attractive young lady, having recently been introduced to society at the Patriarch ball, in New York. She is dark like her father, and of a rather quiet disposition.

Mrs. Morton has brought up all of her children in the strict English fashion, the nurse girls and maids who attended them being typical English servants.

While Mrs. Morton was a model mother she did not believe in spoiling her children with too much attention and waiting on. She preferred the sensible method of training, and the girls were taught to wait on themselves—more so than most children born in the lap of luxury.

Mrs. Morton is not what the swagger set would call a fashionable woman. She does not live for society alone. The Misses Morton, of course, follow the ideas of their mother as to dress, and are always robed in rich garments, tastefully made, but not cut in the fashion generally accepted by the young ladies of the 400. They are all pictures of health, and are fond of outdoor sports, especially Edith and Helen the two eldest, who are enthusiastic horsewomen.

The amount of time these young ladies have spent abroad and in tra-



Miss Edith Morton.

velling, generally speaking, has mad them broad-minded and interesting t a degree which makes them charmin conversationalists.

As far as education is concerned th Misses Morton have undoubtedly ha every advantage that money and de voted parents could procure. They al speak French as well as they do Eng lish, and Miss Edith is also a Germa scholar of ability. In fact, she is considered the student of the family.

Miss Helen, and, in fact, all the children, are unusually proficient in art, literature and music, to which they are devoted. In fact, they are so much taken up with their studies and amusements at home that society has



Helen and Lina Morton.

seen but little of them, and as yet there has been but little or no talk about the eldest ones in connection with a matrimonial venture.

The Governor's mansion has been greatly improved for the occupancy of Gov. Morton and family. It is the first time it has been occupied by those with much social ambition since its erection. As is well known, the house was built during Gov. Hill's first administration, and the interior arrangements in many respects were of the bachelor order. Mrs. Flower had many changes made when she occupied the house, but she and Gov. Flower were both of quiet tastes, and, although giving frequent dinners, did not aspire to social prominence. It is safe to say that the State mansion will see more life and gaiety in the next two years than it has ever seen before. And this is as it should be.

Albany has an excellent society, refined and hospitable, but it needs such leadership as the Mortons are capable of to draw it out of its rather conservative shell. A season of social gaiety would have a good effect upon trade,



Alice and Mary Morton.

and would benefit a number of industries that have felt the effects of hard times.

A curious effect of a provision of the new State constitution promises to effect an important reform in the work of the Legislature. Heretofore the Legislature has adjourned each week on Fridays and has not got down to work fairly until the next Tuesday, making about four working days each week. The effect of the abolition of railroad passes to all public officers has deprived the members of the Legislature of a free ride home and return each week, and the result appears to be that but few will see their families often during the session. The members who propose to stay in town are agitating the question of holding a session six days of the week, instead of adjourning Fridays, and this reform, if carried out, is likely to lead to a short and busy session.

Speaker Fish is a man in the rather unfortunate position of having too many friends. The Republican majority in the Assembly is so large that the task of making committee assignments has been one of the most difficult ever undertaken by a speaker. The work has been finally accomplished, however. The Democrats have two places on each committee. The trouble has been to provide enough assignments for the seventy-two Republicans who supported the speaker in caucus and of an importance comporting with the dignity of the many new members who haven't learned yet the real size of the space they will occupy in the public estimation.

M. T. CAIN.

Making Up Lost Time.

In regard to the difficulty of making up lost time on railways, a writer in a foreign paper says: Thus, to take a case, ten miles to be run at sixty miles an hour, average line, suppose the engineer is a couple of minutes late when he comes to this length of ten miles, which he generally runs in ten minutes. If he run it at sixty-five miles an hour, he is then only making up one minute in every thirteen miles, and if he runs at seventy miles an hour, he makes up one minute in every seven miles. He is probably timed to make it necessary to do the ten miles about as fast as he can every day, so that trying to gain even a couple of minutes in this length is out of the question. Again: If he relaxes the speed ten miles, say, to fifty, he is losing time at the rate of one minute in every five miles. Thus, from a speed of sixty an increase of ten miles only gains one minute in every seven miles, but a decrease of ten miles loses one minute in every five miles.—Power.

A Woman's Adventure With Wolves.

While people living outside of Inkster may be inclined to think that our wolf stories are fiction, the wolf question is of considerable local importance to us. Recently Mrs. John Harriott went out on the prairie to look after some young stock and on her return home was followed by seven wolves. When she saw them coming she ran with all her might. Suddenly she stopped to see what they would do. She started on again and they again followed at just a certain distance behind her until she reached home.—Inkster (N. D.) Tribune.

Had to Do It.

She—Why, there's Charley Van Beet. Don't you remember his going to California some time ago with his fiancee?

He—I should say I did. He wrote me he didn't have money enough to get back. How do you suppose he managed it?

She—Why, he married her out there.—Puck.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

GOSSIP RELATING TO CONGRESS AND ITS MEMBERS.

Senator Hill's Latest Surprise—Society's Open Arms — The Senate Restaurant Again — Poor Prospect of a Financial Bill This Session.

Special Washington Letter.

There is a renewal of the public interest in Senator Hill since his latest political surprise in "making up" with President Cleveland. Everybody is discussing Hill, and in the way of getting talked about he is easily the leading politician at the national capitol. It is evident to all that Hill has yet an important role to play in the Senate, and the shrewder politicians are not disposed to accept the current stories as to his object. Hill could hardly form a very close alliance with the Administration on the money question,



Hill in the Senate.

although he might be disposed to lend his aid to an Administration bill for the sake of harmony.

All sorts of amusing stories are being told of Hill's ambition. One is to the effect that he is about to take up literature, and that the country will soon receive something from his pen in the way of a novel or possibly a play. Perhaps Manager Charley Frohman is responsible for this latter idea, as he is said to believe thoroughly in Hill's dramatic ability. No doubt these rumors have gained strength from the rather recent discovery that the New York Senator is really very well read, and is showing more general culture than was expected of him. He is an omniverous reader, and has a remarkably retentive memory, and, like a few of our most prominent statesmen, the conflicts of politics have bred in him a love of literature, possibly as an escape valve to the excitement of politics.

In no other way could Hill please Washington more than to enter society. There is no doubt that women admire him, and many of them vote him handsome. His alleged indifference to the fair sex has only piqued the curiosity of the social world, and his pathway would be made easy to the most gilded circles of local swelldom if he is disposed to shine in that way.

My own idea is, that Hill does not propose to abandon politics in any degree, but is simply showing the world that he has a full stack of cards up his sleeve yet, and that his alliance is courted by the most powerful men of his party as that of a man who has a future before him. The Administration, on its part, desires to reunite the Democratic party, and has made its first overtures to Hill as a step toward closing up the faction fight in New York, which helps to demoralize the party throughout the whole country.

Senator Allen has added something to the gaiety of nations by bringing up the old subject of the Senate restaurant, that famous resort, where "cold tea" is always on tap, and corn pone and pork and beans can be obtained in their pristine purity. Allen really made a sharp attack, and the defense of the Senate's "peculiar institution" was somewhat feeble. But the reason is that it needs no defense, in the opinion of the majority of the Senators. They want a good restaurant, and good things do not come cheap under the dome that is the perch of Miss Liberty. Allen's speech will no doubt be considered a serious and able effort on the Pacific coast, but it has excited nothing but the risibilities of the Senators.

The prospects of a financial bill by the present Congress seem to have "gone a glimmering," judging by present in-



Senators Smile.

dications. The fatuity of the majority in neglecting so great an opportunity is too vast to be commented upon. There is a possibility that the Senate Democrats will try to fill the breach, but it hardly seems possible that a bill not originating in the House can pass. The rumor is revived that the President will call the new Congress in session to deal with the financial question if the present Congress fails to act. He is almost under a necessity of doing so if the present condition of deficient revenue and drain of the gold reserve continues. TOWNSEND.

New Oil Lamp.

A Belgian inventor has devised an immense lamp such as has probably never been seen before. The lamp is composed of 3,000 pieces. It is six feet high, and measures three feet ten inches in diameter. It is fed with lard oil, and the consumption is said to be very small, its light being so powerful that one may read by it at a distance of 600 feet.

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No such opportunity can be had elsewhere to make money.

Lots secured on SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

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11-19-



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THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

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MAIN STREET NEAR IRON.

Having purchased this hotel from J. L. Girton, I respectfully ask a fair share of public patronage. The house is provided with all modern conveniences, the table is supplied in first ss style, and the bar is stocked with all fine wines, liquors and cigars.

H. F. Dietterich,
PROPRIETOR
Dec. 8, 1yr

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Farmers and Fruit Growers.

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Apples at $10 to $15 per 100; Pears, Plums and Cherries at $18 to $25 per 100 Peaches at $65 to $100 per 1,000, etc., etc. Address

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DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

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Do you want SHEET MUSIC?

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For anything in this line the place to go is to

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Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

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Strictly first class guaranteed photographs, crayons and copies at reasonable prices. We use exclusively the Collodion Aristotype papers, thus securing greater beauty of finish and permanency of results. CAPWELL,

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THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .24
Eggs per dozen	.26
Lard per lb	.12½
Ham per pound	.13
Pork, whole, per pound	.07 to .08
Beef, quarter, per pound	.06 to .08
Wheat per bushel	.70
Oats " "	.45
Rye " "	.65
Wheat flour per bbl	2.85
Hay per ton	14.00 to 16.00
Potatoes per bushel,	.70
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.25 to .30
Tallow per lb	.04
Shoulder " "	.10
Side meat " "	.10
Vinegar, per qt	.07
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.16
Raspberries	.16
Cow Hides per lb	.03
Steer " " "	.02
Calf Skin	.40 to .50
Sheep pelts	.60
Shelled corn per bus	.75
Corn meal, cwt	2.00
Bran, "	1.10
Chop "	1.25
Middlings "	1.10
Chickens per lb new	.10
" " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12
Geese " "	.10
Ducks " "	.10

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.40
" 4 and 5 "	3.50
" 6 at yard	2.25
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.25



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.

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THE CHINA--JAPANESE WAR.

It is the purpose of this article to present as briefly as possible the causes, immediate and remote, which have led to this war, and to do this from Japan's standpoint, drawing the leading facts from official sources. This will be followed by a brief survey of the results of the war to date. No attempt is here made to palliate the sins of either party, and it is desired to avoid as much as possible taking sides in the issue now pending. But in the interests of all parties the truth should be known.

1.—For scores of years China has made it a part of her policy to use the petty States on her borders as buffers for her own protection against foreign powers. But in doing this she has made it a point to incur no inconvenient responsibilities in behalf of such States. Outside nations were to understand that such States were a part of her imperial domain; but on the other hand, China would not consent to shoulder the responsibility of their acts. To the little nations was assured whatever security might come from the shadow of her wing, but they must be responsible for their own acts, except when their character as buffers was threatened. In old times, this theory might hold, but with the progress of Occidental civilization it was bound to give way. Step by step China has been compelled to acknowledge the independence of these little States, not only toward the world, but of herself also. Tonquin, Amam, Siam and Burmah have each in turn taught this lesson, and now Korea is traveling the same road. The "fiction of ultimate dependence and intermediate freedom" might do forty years ago, but cannot stand against the march of modern events. Japan met this inconsistency in the policy of the Middle Kingdom in 1873. In that year, the Korean authorities at Fusan offered a great insult to the Japanese official at that port. Count Soejima was then in China entrusted with a special mission on the part of Japan. Under direction of his Government, the Count asked the Chinese Government whether Korea was a dependency of China, adding that in such a case Japan would require some amends from China for this act of Korea; but China promptly repudiated all responsibility, thus abrogating all claims to suzerainty. In consequence of this the Japan Korea treaty of 1876 recognizes the complete independence of Korea.

2.—For thirty years, ever since Japan began to move in the line of modern progress, China has treated Japan as a petty State, weak and vacillating, a deserter from Oriental canons, imbibing new and useless ideas which should be spurned, and worthy in brief of nothing but contempt. That many Chinese and Japanese cordially dislike each other is a fact which foreigners in both countries have observed with no little concern. But Japan has patiently born the affronts of China, and her leading men, notably Count Soejima, Count Ite (now Prime Minister), Viscount Mutsu (now Minister of Foreign Affairs), and Count Ineuyo (now Minister to Korea), have endeavored to avoid a collision with China, using their influence to build up mutual, international and commercial interests. And these men, with many others who might be named, are themselves experts in Chinese classics.

3.—In 1876 Japan and Korea agreed upon a treaty, the first article of which declares that "Cheson being an independent State, enjoys the same rights as does Japan." Upon the back of this treaty, Japan has since dealt with Korea. It was Japan that opened Korea to the world.

4.—By the Chamulpe Convention of 1882, Japan made a stipulation with Korea that she, Japan, should have the right to station troops in Korea for the protection of Japanese subjects when such a course might seem necessary. This right on the the part of Japan the Peninsular Kingdom never questioned.

5.—Korea concluded a treaty with the United States in 1882, with Great Britain in 1883, and with other powers later, in all of which the independence of Korea is implied. No claims of suzerainty on the part of China over Korea were then made. If China has secretly demanded and received tribute of Korea since 1876, it is in violation of treaty stipulations touching the independence of Korea. But this is a way China has of doing things. She by no means intended that Korea should exercise the independence which was thus recognized as Korea's treaty right. More distant powers were not particularly inconvenienced by China's deception and the burden of suffering therefrom fell upon Japan. China, always suspicious lest Japan might have designs upon Korea, ill concealed her disgust, and deception and duplicity have characterized all her actions. She placed a Chinese Resident in Seoul, and carried on a covert but persistent course of influencing Korea in her favor and against Japan. This Resident, Mr. Yuan, has occupied virtually the position of a sovereign and dictator, though of course not openly so. A faction known as the Nin family, from which family comes the present Queen, has long held the balance of power in Korea, much to the dissatisfaction of many of the people. Through this faction, always pro Chinese, Mr. Yuan has exerted his influence, or in other words China's influence. The tenure of power of this faction has depended upon its ability to conciliate the Middle Kingdom. To meet this draft upon her resources, and also satisfy her greedy and extortionate officials, Korea has been compelled to tax her laboring classes beyond the ability of human flesh and blood to endure.

6.—In 1882 and 1884 two thousand and one troubles arose in Korea. These oppressed laboring classes, ground into the dust by the heel of official oppression, rose up against the Government, and Chinese soldiers were promptly dispatched to suppress them. In both instances the victorious party, regarding Japan as head and front of progressive tendencies, attacked and destroyed the Japanese Legation in Seoul, and compelled the Japanese to leave the city. On the first occasion (1884) when the two empires had troops stationed in Korea, the Japanese, a mere handful of men, found themselves assailed by twenty times their number of Chinese braves, and the Japanese Representative, with his suite and all the inmates of his Legation, had to fly from a burning building and force their way from Seoul through a mob instigated and abetted by the soldiers of the Middle Kingdom. Japan's forbearance at these crises received the commendation of thoughtful people everywhere. But in the consequent negotiations she secured treaty rights which struck a fatal blow at China's coveted suzerainty; for in 1882 she was allowed to station troops in Korea; and in 1885 she concluded a treaty with China, the Tientsin Treaty, by which each power pledged itself not to send troops to Korea without first notifying the other, the two empires being thus placed upon an equal military footing with regard to the little kingdom. It was equivalent to placing Korea under the joint protection of China and Japan. In the disturbances of 1884, the late Kim Ok Kyun played a prominent part, of which we will speak more hereafter.

7.—Japan could not forget the ill treatment which her subjects in Korea received in 1884, at the hands of both Koreans and Chinese, the former urged on by the latter. Japan has been able to obtain no redress. Innumerable have been the instances and very annoying in which Japan has suffered in this way during the past 10 years, no single case assuming such proportions as to warrant a peaceful nation like Japan, and especially under the present Cabinet, in exceeding the limits of diplomatic force to settle it. But delay and postponement have defeated again and again the ends of justice.

8.—Of the victims of extortion and oppression who arose in Korea in 1884 to overthrow the dominant faction, Kim Ok Kyun was one of the leaders. His party, overcome by the force of Chinese arms, Kim and a few of his associates escaped to Japan where he has since been sheltered by the Japanese Government, being considered as a political refugee. His family and relatives had all been put to death in Korea, and he must have met the same cruel fate had he returned. Many Japanese believe that Kim was a true patriot, who represented an oppressed class, and for the liberation of whom he was willing to risk all. In March last, as the result of a plot made by Korean political enemies in Japan, Kim was enticed to Shanghai, where he was cruelly murdered, on March 27th, in a Japanese Hotel by a fellow countryman commissioned by political enemies in Korea to do the deed China honored the assassin by taking him in triumph on one of her ships of war back to Korea, and on the same ship carried the body of his victim. The assassin was honored at home, while Kim's body was mutilated, disgraced, exposed to public view, and finally cut in pieces and distributed among the eight provinces. Japan saw the point and felt the insult keenly, but said nothing. Enemies of the Min faction in Korea were deeply stirred by this event.

9.—Korea, like China, is a country in which misgovernment and extortion have flourished luxuriantly for centuries, but under the recent Min administration a change for the worse has taken place. The former three years official tenure of office was reduced to one; hence the official had to get all his plunder in one-third the time. The long suffering people revolted against these burdens, and last spring began what is known as the Togaku To revolt in the south, which soon assumed serious proportions. The Min politicians, in consert with Mr. Yuan, thereupon requested the Chinese Government to send troops to suppress the insurrection. China responded with unwanted celerity, and after the departure of her 2 500 troops, be it noted, gave notice to the Japanese Government. Japan then notified China that she would do the same, and landed several thousand troops at once. China's object was to suppress the Togaku To revolt, to make sure her own control, and to re-establish in administrative power the party that was working the ruin of Korea. Japan's object was to protect her national, and to secure such a position as would enable her to insist upon a radically curative treatment of Korea's malady. The frequent recurrence of such troubles were not only dangerous to Korea but threatened the peace of Japan herself. At all hazards, the independence of Korea must not be sanctioned.

But right here occurred an unfortunate incident. China, in giving Japan the above notice, described Korea as her "tributary State." For the sake of peace, Japan would have preferred to pass this by, but at this juncture it was a vital point. China had thrown down the gauntlet. Since 1876 Japan had dealt with Korea as her equal, and could not now allow China's boast to pass unchallenged But the Chinese statesmen took no notice of her protest, and continued to use in diplomatic messages the disputive term. They also undertook to set limits to the numbers and movements of Japan's troops in Korea. In the polite forms of diplomatic usage they indicated to Japan that China would settle the affairs of Korea, and Japan might stay at home where she was needed. Japan again protested against the use of the term "tributary State," denying China's right to set any limits as to the number or destination of her troops in Korea.

10.—The next step in the affair was a proposition by Japan that the umpires should unite, first in suppressing the insurrection, and then in the reform of Korea, as this was a matter of great importance to them both. But China refused everything, and demanded that Japan should withdraw her troops from Korea. Japan frankly stated her inability to do this unless valid assurances could be given that the internal affairs of Korea should be so reformed as to remove the danger to herself and to her neighbors. The British Minister at Peking now tendered his good offices to help settle the difficulty, but China refused to negotiate before the Japanese troops were withdrawn, and her manner toward Japan now became insolent. The Cabinet at Tokyo finding it impossible to secure the aid of China in the task to be accomplished resolved to undertake it alone. China prepared and sent more troops to Korea. Japan waited in vain 26 days for China to recover her sober senses. Japan then informed her, July 17th, that the sending of any more troops to Korea would be considered as a belligerent act.

11.—During this period of waiting, Japan had been working with Korea When China refused to co-operate, Japan directed Mr. Otori Koisuke, her Minister at the Korean Court, to treat directly with the Korean Government on the subject of reforms. These reforms were simple, and show upon the face of them that their object was the betterment of Korea,—namely, (1) Recognition of personal responsibility of officials. (2) A separate department for foreign relations; (3) The reorganization of the Judiciary; (4) The improvement of internal communications; (5) The adoption of a system of strict scrutiny into matters of revenue and expenditure; (6) The improvement of the educational system; (7) The selection of students of promise for study abroad Avowing her determination to help Korea, to remove the danger to her own interests through the constant troubles arrising in Korea, and to assist in the civilization of the Orient, Japan begun her work of reform.; always, however, maintaining toward Korea an attitude of friendliness and courtesy, and always disclaiming any aggressive designs. The Korean Government at first appeared wholly willing to undertake the reforms above proposed. A commission was appointed to carry them out, and the commissioners expressed themselves satisfied with the much needed movement. Mr. Otori then asked for their consent in writing. Now they showed a total change of front. The scheming of the Chinese Resident, who for nine years had played the part of an uncrowned king was clearly evident. To day the Korean Government would promise everything; to-morrow they would make the withdrawal of Japanese troops an essential preliminary High officials known to favor reform were degraded. Mr. Otori on July 19th sent an ultimatum to the Korean Government, to which the Min politicians after some delay replied in an insulting manner. Mr. Otori then asked for a personal interview with the King, who by this time seems to have comprehended the situation, and had resolved to entrust the administration of the State to his father, the Tai Won-kun, whom, on account of Chinese intrigue through the Min family, he had not seen for 10 years. Expecting trouble from this family in such an event, the King requested Mr. Otori to end Japanese troops and escort the Tai Won-kun to the palace. On the way the Japanese escort was fired into by Korean soldiers instigated by the Min family; the first blood of the present dispute was shed; the Japanese captured without loss or injury all the arms of the Koreans, and sent them flying to their sheds. The work of reform had really begun. Japanese troops had been posted in positions to completely control the Capital, and in sufficient force to quell any disturbance that might arise. The Chinese Resident now finding Seoul a slightly uncomfortable place for him was suddenly "recalled." From the first he had refused a friendly consultation with Mr. Otori unless the Japanese troops were first removed.

12.—An event occurred July 25th which removed the whole question beyond the field of diplomacy. China, in total disregard of the warning given by Japan, July 17th, had hired transports and sent more troops to Korea. Chinese men-of-war conveyed these transports. Early in the morning of July 25th, some Japanese men-of-war ordered to guard the coast near Chamulpe to prevent the landing of Chinese troops were surprised by the appearance of two Chinese men-of-war from Chamulpe. The latter resisted the Japanese flag with a white flag above it, were seen to be clearing for action, as had been the custom of Chinese ships of late when meeting the Japanse, and then fired upon the Japanese ships, of which there were three. The Japanese returned the fire, so shattered one of their ships that it had to be abandoned, and allowed the other to escape badly riddled with shot and shell. The transport, an English ship, the Kowshing, chartered for this special purpose and under command of an English Captain Galsworthy, now came up led by her convoy, the Tsao-Chiang, which also, hoisted a white flag above the Japanese ensign. But this ruse being now understood, the Japanese fired across her bows, and summoned her as well as the transport to heave to. The Tsao Chiang surrendered. Captain Galsworthy would have followed the Japanese men of-war as commanded, but the 1,200 Chinese troops aboard declined to permit this, and threatened the Captain with instant death if he did so. He signaled to the Japanese Naniwa has inability to act. The Japanese asked the foreigners on board, of whom there were several to leave the ship. This the Chinese refused to permit. Four hours were spent in parley with them. Capt. Galsworthy then called his officers on board, and when the Naniwa opened fire on the Kowshing they jumped overboard. The Chinese fired at them as they were swimming for the shore, wounding one, and also at their own countrymen who jumped into the water. The Naniwa's boats saved some of the foreigners, but the Kowshing with her mutinous troops was sunk. On the same day soon after, namely August 1st, as the world now knows, the two Emperors each issued a declaration of war. As to the spirit and justice expressed in these documents the world must judge.

REV. DAVID S. SPENCER,
Nagova, Japan.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. 1m.

Senator Jones Springs to the Financial Rescue.

A Washington dispatch of January 13th says that on the 15th inst. the Jones scheme will be presented. Its principal features are these:

The Secretary of the treasury will be authorized to issue $500,000,000 of bonds, interest and principal payable in gold at not exceeding two and one half or three per cent., the bonds to run thirty years, but redeemable at the option of the government after twenty years. The proceeds of these bonds are to be used for the current expenses of the treasury and the redemption of the greenbacks and treasury notes issued under the Sherman act.

National banks will be permitted to issue notes to the par value of the bonds they have deposited to secure their circulation, and an inducement will be offered the banks to increase their circulation by reducing the tax on circulation from one per cent. to one quarter of one per cent.

The unlimited coinage of silver is provided for in a section which will read practically as follows:

The Secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to receive at any mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver bullion, the product of the mines of the United States, of standard weight, &c., and coin the same into standard silver dollars and the seigniorage for the said coinage shall be the difference between the coinage value and the bullion value in London on the day of deposit, and the secretary of the treasury shall deliver to the owner of said bullion the silver dollars so coined, and the amount received from the seigniorage of said coinage shall be covered into the treasury.

Mr. Jones, accompanied by Mr. Camden, of West Virginia, called on the President to get his indorsement, if possible, Mr. Cleveland was freely told that no measure could be passed that did not in a very material way recognize silver. The President, it is said, declined to give his approval in advance to any bill until he could be assured that such a bill would pass.

It is stated, however, that the proposed bill was discussed in detail, and that the two Senators left the White House thoroughly familiar with the ideas of the President and able to assure the members of the Senate that such measure, if enacted by Congress, would be approved by the president.

Salt Rheum often appears in cold weather, attacking the palms of the hands and other parts of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

Don't Borrow Trouble.

Of course without regard to calling in this life all classes are more or less annoyed and worried. They are worried either from the exactions of law or the want of such exactions. And even newspaper men have been known to have things to worry and annoy them; but how to pay the income-tax about to be levied and collected is not the most grievous annoyance they have in contemplation. Excepting, of course, where the editor has got the dyspepsia, when imaginary things sometimes trouble as much as realities, the newspaper fraternity are peculiarly exempt from the income-tax annoyance.

The magistrates of Brussels, Belgium, have ordered that all the gambling houses in that city be closed.



RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 05	5 50
Cameron	6 40	.....	.....	6 05
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 53	2 12	10 26	6 13
Catawissa	7 10	2 26	10 39	6 28
Rupert	7 17	2 31	10 44	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 25	2 36	10 49	6 39
Espy	7 33	2 43	....	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 40	2 50	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 44	2 54	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 48	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 58	3 04	11 12	7 06
Beach Haven	8 04	3 10	11 18	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 10	3 17	....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 20	3 29	11 33	7 35
Hunlock's	8 30	3 39	....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 37	3 46	11 49	7 54
Avondale	8 41	3 51	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 45	3 56	11 56	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 49	4 00	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 54	4 05	12 05	8 12
Bennett	8 58	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	9 00	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 05	4 17	12 16	8 25
West Pittston	9 10	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 14	4 25	12 23	8 33
Pittston	9 17	4 30	12 26	8 39
Duryea	9 20	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	12 40	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 48	9 07
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 55	1 30	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 04	1 40	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 11	1 48	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 14	1 51	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 18	1 56	6 31
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 21	2 00	6 35
West Pittston	6 35	10 24	2 03	6 38
Wyoming	6 40	10 29	2 08	6 43
Forty Fort	6 45	....	....	.....
Bennett	6 48	10 36	2 16	6 50
Kingston	6 54	10 39	2 22	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 43	2 27	.....
Plymouth	7 04	10 47	2 32	7 03
Avondale	7 09	.....	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 54	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 00	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 10	3 01	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 23	3 17	7 47
Beach Haven	7 49	11 32	3 25	7 53
Berwick	7 58	11 40	3 33	8 00
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 40	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	11 50	3 44	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	11 56	3 50	8 15
Espy	8 21	12 04	3 58	8 23
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 12	4 05	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 18	4 12	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 23	4 18	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 37	4 38	8 58
Chulasky	....	.....	4 46	....
Cameron	9 05	12 46	4 51	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 00	5 05	9 25
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect Nov. 25, '94

		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Daily
Scranton (D & H Div)	.....	† 9 08	† 3 45	† 6 10	
Pittston " "	.....	10 00	3 00	5 39	
Wilkesbarre	lv	A.M. † 7 35	A.M. 10 15	P.M. † 3 12	P.M. † 6 0
Plym'th Ferry	"	† 7 39	10 21	† 3 17	† 6 06
Nanticoke	"	7 40	10 30	3 25	6 14
Mocanaqua	"	8 01	10 50	3 46	6 35
Wapwallopen	"	8 11	11 00	3 56	6 46
Nescopeck	ar	8 18	11 11	4 08	6 58
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Pottsville	lv	† 6 00	† 9 05	† 1 10	.....
Hazleton	"	7 10	11 05	3 04	.....
Tomhicken	"	7 20	11 25	3 22	.....
Fern Glen	"	7 25	11 34	3 30	.....
Rock Glen	"	7 41	11 40	† 3 37	.....
Nescopeck	ar	8 03		4 08	.....
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nescopeck	lv	† 8 23	† 11 00	† 4 0	..... 5 44
Creasy	"	8 33	Via	4 17	..... 5 58
Espy Ferry	"	† 8 43	Rock	† 4 27	..... † 6 04
E. Bloomsburg	"	8 47	Glen	4 31	..... 6 08
			P.M.		
Catawissa	ar	8 57	12 18	4 37	..... 6 16
Catawissa	lv	8 55	† 12 18	4 37	..... 6 6
Riverside	"	9 14	12 36	4 56	..... 6 35
Sunbury	"	9 35	1 00	5 15	..... 7 00
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sunbury	lv	† 9 54	† 1 35	† 5 40	..... † 9 05
Lewisburg	ar	10 20	2 08	6 10	.....
Milton	"	10 24	2 05	6 06	..... 9 52
Williamsport	"	11 15	3 00	7 00	..... 10 40
Lock Haven	"	12 10	4 10	8 07	.....
Renova	"	P.M.	5 15	9 00	.....
Kane	"	.....	9 20	.....	.....
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sunbury	lv	† 9 48	† 1 55	† 5 25	..... † 8 17
Harrisburg	ar	11 30	3 50	7 05	..... 10 00
		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Philadelphia	ar	† 3 00	† 6 00	11 1	..... † 4 30
Baltimore	"	† 3 10	† 6 45	10 40	..... 6 20
Washington	"	† 4 5	† 7 00	.....	..... 7 40
		A.M.	P.M.		
Sunbury	lv	10 05	† 2 25	.....	....
		P.M.			
Lewistown Je	ar	12 05	† 4 25	.....	....
Pittsburg	"	† 8 10	11 30	.....	....
			P.M.	P.M.	Daily
Harrisburg	lv	.....	† 3 50	† 7 5	..... P.M. 11 55
Pittsburg	ar	.....	11 30	† 2 00	..... A.M. 7 15

‡ Daily, except Sunday. † Daily. f Flag station.

				Daily
		P.M.	P.M.	A.M. P.M.
Pittsburg	lv	† 7 0	† 8 10	..... † 8 00 † 8 10
Harrisburg	ar	A.M. † 2 40	A.M. † 3 30	P.M. † 3 2 A.M. † 3 39
			A.M.	A.M.
Pittsburg	lv	.....	.....	..... † 8 00 .....
				P.M.
Lewistown Je	"	.....	† 7 40	.... † 3 40 .....
Sunbury	ar	.....	† 9 38	..... † 5 00 .....
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M. A.M.
Washington	lv	10 40		10 30 .....
Baltimore	"	11 50	† 4 45	..... 11 40 † 4 45
Philadelphia	"	11 20	† 4 50	..... 12 20 † 4 30
				P.M. A.M.
Harrisburg	lv	† 3 30	† 8 15	..... † 3 25 † 8 15
Sunbury	ar	5 08	9 56	..... † 5 35 9 06
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M. P.M.
Erie	lv	† 3 35	.....	..... † 3 25
Kane	"	7 05	.....	..... † 6 30 7 05
Renova	"	10 25	.....	..... 10 20 10 25
Lock Haven	"	11 25	† 7 15	..... 11 20 11 25
		A.M.		P.M. A.M.
Williamsport	"	3 25	8 15	..... 4 00 3 25
Milton	"	4 12	9 10	..... 4 54 4 12
Lewisburg	"	.....	9 00	..... 4 47 .....
Sunbury	ar	4 36	9 38	..... 5 21 4 36
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M. A.M.
Sunbury	lv	† 5 25	† 10 00	..... † 5 47 † 6 40
Riverside	"	5 51	10 22	..... 6 09 6 22
Catawissa	"	6 10	10 40	..... 6 28 10 40
E. Bloomsburg	"	Via	10 48	..... 6 33 10 48
Espy Ferry	"	Rock	† 10 52	..... † 6 38 † 10 52
Creasy	"	Glen	11 01	..... 6 48 11 01
Nescopeck	ar	8 04	11 11	..... 6 58 11 11
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Nescopeck	lv	.....	† 11 11	..... † 6 58 .....
Rock Glen	ar	† 6 58	† 11 37	..... 7 22 .....
Fern Glen	"	6 59	11 42	..... 7 27 .....
Tomhicken	"	7 10	11 52	..... 7 34 .....
			P.M.	
Hazleton	"	7 34	12 12	..... 7 53 .....
Pottsville	"	8 45	1 22	..... 9 05 .....
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M. P.M. A.M.
Nescopeck	lv	† 8 04	† 11 11	† 4 08 † 6 58 † 11 11
Wapwallopen	ar	8 16	11 22	4 2 7 10 11 22
Mocanaqua	"	8 26	11 32	4 33 7 22 11 32
Natticoke	"	8 46	† 11 54	4 57 † 7 44 11 54
			P.M.	P.M.
Plym'th Ferry	"	8 54	12 03	5 05 7 53 12 02
Wilkesbarre	"	9 00	12 10	5 15 8 00 12 10
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M. P.M. .....
Pittston (D & H)	ar	† 9 34	† 12 49	† 5 41 † 8 32 .....
Scranton	"	10 05	1 16	6 08 9 03 .....

† Daily, except Sunday. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect Nov, 18, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.35 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.35 a. m., 12.15, 5.00 6.33, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.35, 11.35 a. m., 12.15, 3.15 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a. m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 12.00 a. m.

Leave Reading 11.50 a. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.20 a. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.10 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.18, 6.15.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.27, 11.45 a. m., 1.37, 3.27, 6.23.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00, a. m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m., 5.45 p. m.

SUNDAY—Express, 9.00, 10.00 a. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 7.35 9.00 a. m. and 4.00 and 5.30 p. m. Accommodation, 8.15 a. m. and 4.32 p. m.

Sundays—Express, 4.00, 7.30, p. m. Accommodation, 7.15 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.

Parlor Cars on all Express trains.

I. A. SWEIGARD, Gen'l Superintendent. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

SOUTH.		B. & S. R. R. STATIONS.		NORTH.	
P M	A M	Lv.		Ar.	A M	P M
6 30	7 20		Bloomsburg D. L. & W. Dep		8 10	6 40
6 26	7 18		P & R. Depot,		8 14	6 44
6 24	7 13		Bloomsburg Main street.		8 28	6 47
6 20	7 10		Irondale		8 40	6 50
6 12	7 03		Paper Mill		8 47	6 58
6 09	7 00		Lightstreet		8 50	7 02
5 51	6 40		Orangeville		8 59	7 19
5 48	6 39		Forks		9 03	7 20
5 44	6 35		Zaners		9 15	7 24
5 27	6 28		Stillwater		9 20	7 29
5 27	6 18		Benton		9 31	7 39
5 22	6 14		Edsons		9 35	7 44
5 20	6 12		Coles Creek		9 38	7 48
5 18	6 08		Sugarloaf		9 41	7 52
5 12	6 01		Laubachs		9 48	7 57
5 03	5 53		Central		9 55	8 07
5 00	5 50	Lv.	Jamison City	Ar.	10 01	8 10
P M	A M				A M	P M

SPEEDY and LASTING RESULTS
FAT PEOPLE
You can get thin. No inconvenience. Simple, sure. ABSOLUTELY FREE from any injurious substance. LARGE ABDOMENS REDUCED. You can stay thin.
We GUARANTEE a CURE or refund your money.
Price $3.00 per bottle. Send 4c. for treatise.
TREMONT MEDICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
I. J. JAMISON, ASSISTANT EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS.—Inside the county, $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1895.

Chicago believes in asking for what she wants, no matter whether it be a World's Fair or a government building costing $4,000,000. She has had the fair and now has her representatives in Congress looking after the building. It is possible, however, that the government would soon pay that amount there for rented quarters.

The Republican leaders of Philadelphia are evidently very much worried by the nomination of ex-governor Pattison by the democrats, for Mayor of that city. They have raised a question as to his eligibility claiming that he lost his residence in Philadelphia by voting in Harrisburg last fall, and the law requires that a candidate for Mayor must have been an inhabitant of the city for five years last past. Opinions of republican lawyers support this view of it. What do democratic lawyers think about it?

The rebellious of Hawaii having been punctually suppressed, according to the reports of consuls stationed there, peaceful communication between the different islands has been resumed. It is no great trouble to declare war and make peace inside of a week among these impetuous islanders. It is said this last outburst, however, is only the commencement of a series that are apt to follow, because of the peculiarity of their state affairs, wherein about 95 per cent. of the general populace are not in harmony with the policy of the centralized and ruling power. If such is the case there is certainly danger ahead in Hawaii and the contiguous islands.

English Umpiring.

The Japanese began bombarding Teng Chow Foo on Saturday. The reporter says that the British war ship Daphna and the American cruiser Yorktown also proceeded to Chow Foo to witness the bombardment which was still in progress at the time of report. Thus it seems that England is watching the fight as a kind of umpire, while Uncle Sam and the rest of the world has an eye on the umpire. Judging from precedent the umpire will bear watching.

Ex-Governor Pattison and Colonel Bonnaffon Told of the Honor Done Them.

The letter prepared and agreed upon to be presented to Mr. Pattison, informing him of his nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia, was as follows:

"The Democratic City Convention held January 16, 1895, nominated you as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, and directed that we should officially inform you of that fact.

"Your nomination was made not only because of your high character and position in the community, and of your eminent qualifications for that high office, but also in response to a spontaneous demand of your fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, that you should lead the movement in favor of municipal reform and honest government.

"It gives us pleasure to convey to you this information, and we cordially express the hope that you will accept the nomination so tendered and lead in what will be a successful movement for better government in Philadelphia."

The letter of notification to Colonel Bonnaffon was presented by the committee to him during the afternoon. It read as follows:

"The people of Philadelphia without regard to party affiliation, have unmistakably indicated their desire that nominations for the chief municipal offices to be filled at the ensuing election shall be made with reference to character and fitness rather than to partisan opinion or prejudice. In deference to that feeling, and because it was believed that you were in every way amply equipped for the efficient performance of the duties of Receiver of Taxas of Philadelphia, the Democratic Convention, held January 16, 1895, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for that important office.

"We have every confidence that you will be cordially supported by the voters of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, and there is very strong ground for the belief that you will be elected. We trust you will see your way clear to accept this nomination and that you will advise us of your acceptance at an early date."

Both candidates have accepted the nomination.

Labor and Capital.

Concerning the relations between labor and capital Governor Hastings in his inaugural address assumes that labor should be protected. But we are left to conjecture how these divergent interests can be equally favored while the protective rate is fixed in the one case, but not in the other. He says: "The wage-earning population of the State has beyond doubt suffered more by reason of the industrial conditions just mentioned than any other portion of our people. They have been halted not only by reduced wages, but in many instances by absence of opportunity to earn any wages. It cannot be denied that the hand of toil applied to her native stores of wealth has done more to make our Commonwealth the keystone of the Federal arch than even her commanding geographical position. Pennsylvania is the distinctive industrial Commonwealth. Her wage earners should receive fostering care in every legislative enactment affecting their interests. The State that permits large aggregations of capital to be employed should surround the artificial person thus created with the same restrictions, privileges and protection which it gives the individual citizen. The laws affecting each should be just and equitable. The burden of taxation should rest justly and equitably upon both, having due regard to every privilege, advantage and related interest." [Right here we will remark that it does nothing of the kind and never will until an income tax is collected from capital which is at least equivalent to the occupation tax collected from the laborer.] "Neither should be a target for the demagogue nor the tool of the avaricious. Wise laws rigidly enforced are indispensable to both, as well as to the State. Every man has the right to sell his labor at his own price, and is entitled to protection in its performance. Labor has the right to oganize for mutual protection and advantage the same as capital; but neither labor nor capital has the right to combine to prevent men from working at any price they please, no more than capital has the right to control or pervert the natural channels of industry so as to depress the price of labor or raise the cost of living."

"While the question of the peaceful settlement of contentions between organized labor and organized capital is almost as old as organized society, yet the subject is more important and momentous now than ever before Recent experiences in this country indicate that public sentiment and matured judgment resulting from knowledge of the facts have uniformly been the best and most powerful arbiters of such disputes. But public sentiment operates after the fact, and is rarely a preventive. If the general public could be fully informed of the facts and merits of the disputes that bring about strikes and intractions of law before the parties reach a belligerent attitude, public sentiment would generally guide the way to peaceful and just settlement. The limits of this address prevent more than a mere suggestion upon the subject, but I may add that, to maintain a sound and healthy form of government, care should be taken not only as to the moral and intellectual development of the rising generation, but that the patriotism and Americanism of our people should not be contaminated or weakened by infusions of populations not having the natural endowments, capacities, training or desires to become an honest, law abiding and useful part of our national economy.

Deceptive Legislation.

The Supreme Court, as a matter of course, has affirmed the decision of both the lower courts in the case of the United States against the Sugar Trust, denying the constitutionality and validity of the Sherman anti-Trust act of 1890.

The tariff act of that year was framed expressly to encourage and promote the combination of sugar refiners known as the Sugar Trust. It could have had and was meant to have no other effect. At the same time Congress passed a so-called anti-Trust act, which could have had and was meant to have no effect whatever. It was a mere blank cartridge, intended to give the appearance of opposition to monopolies, while Congress was, with the other hand, dispensing bounties for their support.

Every time that an attempt has been made to put this anti-Trust act in force the courts have knocked it out, and the public has by this time learned that in spite of all pretence to the contrary the Sugar Trust owes its power to the McKinley act and the Congress of 1890.—*Phila. Times.*

"A friend in need is a friend indeed."

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

My son was afflicted with catarrh, I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

Another Way to Provide Plenty Money.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Two financial bills were introduced to day by Representative Warner, of New York. One gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary authority to issue bonds in denominations of $50 and multiples thereof, payable in coin at the option of the United States after three years and due in ten years, with interest at 3 per cent., the total outstanding issues not at any time to exceed $250,000,000. Also authorizing the appropriation of surplus revenue to the redemption of these bonds upon the most advantageous terms he can secure.

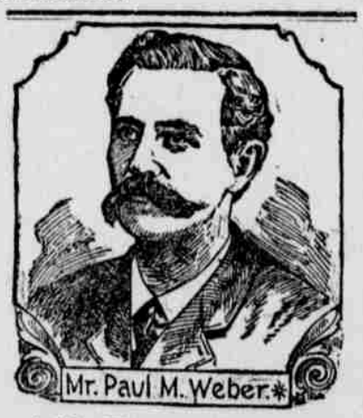
The second bill proposes to repeal the act of 1878 forbidding the further retirement of legal tender notes, and provides that all hereafter received, except those issued under the act of 1890, shall be destroyed. To carry out the redemption of notes the Secretary is authorized to sell bonds at not less than par similar to those described in the act of 1870, except that interest may be fixed at the most advantageous rate, not exceeding three per cent. It also repeals the provision of the banking act of 1882, which stipulates that no national bank that makes a deposit of lawful money to withdraw its circulating notes, shall be entitled to receive any increase of its circulation for the period of six months.

The Eligibility of Gov. Pattison.

Henry Flanders, who is a constitutional lawyer of high authority, being asked his opinion on the question of Governor Pattison's eligibility to the office of Mayor of Philadelphia, said: "I think he is eligible. While Governor he was absent in the service of the State. While thus absent he remained an inhabitant of Philadelphia by the express words of the law. If he voted in Harrisburg he could not vote in Philadelphia. But he did not cease thereby to be a citizen of the State and an inhabitant of the city, because when absent on the public business of the State his inhabitancy continued, the same as if he had been present. Even if he had voted illegally his inhabitancy would have continued.

"But the right of citizens of this State, temporarily in the service of the State, to vote in the place where they are thus employed is directly recognized by the law of the State. By so doing the only right they forfeit is the right to vote in the election districts where they permanently reside. It in no way effects their eligibility to the office of Mayor of Philadelphia under the terms of the Bullitt bill."

The proposition is to elect a reform mayor, and the Bullitt bill is quoted against the proposition. The very idea of reformation is obnoxious to some folks in Philadelphia. Pattison is a reformer.



All Run Down

Always Tired, Sleepless and Without Appetite

Blood Vitalized and Strength Renewed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a couple of years, I was subject to feelings anything but good. I always felt tired, I could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not seem to benefit me any.

I Did Not Have Any Ambition

to go around or work and in fact was not able to do a good day's work. I happened to pick up a circular embracing advertisements and testimonials for Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after reading them decided to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. I have taken five bottles and must say that I have derived wonderful benefit from it and

Feel Like a New Man.

I would recommend it to all sufferers and would urge them not to hesitate but to decide at once to take Hood's Sarsaparilla." PAUL M. WEBER, 1112 North Tenth Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a resolution of the corporation members of the Captain C. G. Jackson, Post No. 159 Grand Army of the Republic of Berwick, Pa., a petition will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, February 16th, 1895, at ten a. m., praying for the disolution of the said corporation.

ELI SHERWOOD, Commander.
C. B. JACKSON, Atty. JAMES P. HAYMAN, Adjutant.
1-25-4t.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Lucy J. Brockway, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lucy J. Brockway, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

1-25-6t* ALICE BROCKWAY KASHNER, Administratrix.

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THE COLUMBIAN

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Merchant TAILOR,



AND HATTER.

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TROUSERS FROM $5.00.



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Rubber Boots and Overshoes for Men, Women, Children and everybody. Now is the season for them. Buy them of

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Specialist

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—) OF (—

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227 Herr St., between 2d and 3d Sts.,

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WILL VISIT

BLOOMSBURG,

AT THE

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

OFFICE HOURS—Office hours will be from 8:30 to 11:30 in the morning. From 1 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening, excepting Sunday.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Many years' experience has taught him that nearly all ailments can be cured or greatly helped. The diseases he treats are Consumption, all Bronchial Affections, Loss of Manhood, Crooked Limbs, Wry Necks, Barrenness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Eye and Ear Diseases, Skin Diseases, Neuralgia, Bright's Disease, Ulcers and Old Sores of every description, Rheumatism, either acute or chronic, Sick Headache, Epilepsy, Gastritis, Congestion, Canker, Tonsilitis, Deafness, St. Vitus' Dance, Impediment of Speech, Loss of Voice, Stuttering, Cancer of the Stomach, Piles, Jaundice, Constipation, Biliousness, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Fistula, Bilious Colic, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Intestinal Worms and Liver Complaints.

However, it must be remembered that he will not undertake to treat all cases *but only those* which he is positive can be cured or greatly relieved, and will tell you at once which, *if either*, can be accomplished

DR. MacTAGGART is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, who makes an exclusive specialty of treating Chronic Cases and the Diseases of Women. Those who have been suffering for years should call at once and learn whether their ailment can be cured or not. No cases received unless they can be cured or greatly helped.

What Dr. MacTaggart HAS DONE AND IS DOING.

The Doctor wishes the public to understand that he is not soliciting the ordinary run of cases, but desires just such diseases to treat that other physicians cannot succeed with or at least fail to cure. When you suffer from such *consult* HIM (consultation is free), have him thoroughly diagnose your case, and then what he tells you can be relied upon as a fact beyond refutation. Some may say, "Why go to Dr. MacTaggart when we have as good doctors here as anywhere?" Yes, so you have in their line of practice, but *not* in those specialties that Dr. MacTaggart is schooled and practiced in. In support of this unqualified assertion read his testimonials—not only read them, but investigate the truthfulness of them. Where are the physicians who can remove cancers without pain and cure it beyond peradventure? He does it. Where can you find another physician in Pennsylvania who can remove tumors of even 60 pounds weight without the use of the knife, without pain, and without leaving a scar? Dr. MacTaggart does it. What physician can cure fistulas without cutting or causing the least pain or soreness during treatment? Dr. MacTaggart does it successfully. These are golden truths—*golden* because it proves beyond dispute that the science of medicine in specialties particularly, is advancing with rapid strides far in the lead of the regular practioner. 1-18-1y.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

A Clean Sweep.

A revolution in a winter stock is even more necessary than a change in politics. There never was, and never will be, more need for heavy raiment than exists at present, and never was, nor can be more of a disposition on our part to draw it out.

....NOW FOR IT....

We have advertised bargains so much of late that it seems an old story, but you know old stories that are told good never get old. We do not want so many goods, we want the money, and when we offer you such bargains why don't you embrace the opportunity. Girls, just buy one of those dress patterns that we are selling for $2.95, get it made into a dress and see how soon some young man will try to embrace you—sooner than you have embraced this opportunity. Underwear: men's, boy's, ladies' misses and children's go along in this sale. Everything goes at reduced prices.

Coats and Capes, what is left of them, go at cost now, so if we have the size it will pay you to see them.

Rubbers of all kinds, broad, pointed toes, to suit the shoes.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

We offer you now Johnson Bros., semi-porcelain ware, guaranteed not to craze, 100 pieces for $12.00. Can match your set up for you at any time you wish. Larger and smaller sets to suit the buyer. China dinner sets reduced from $22 to $18, to close out. 130 piece set Vienna China dinner set $28.00.

Grocery Department

Here they go! Elegant California fruits, peas, peaches, apricots and plums at pretty nearly half, 30 cents and 35 cts. the can; now they go for 18 cents. Our window is full of them and they are the finest in the market. Asparagus tips at 35 cents, used to be 50 cents last year. All fresh goods. Uncleaned currants at 6 lbs. 4 25 cents. Hemlock flour, full roller ground at $2.85 the barrel.

☞**WATCH FOR SMALL BILLS**—From now on until May 1st, 1895, any person purchasing from $25 to $50 of goods at our store for cash, we will present with a handsome piece of furniture. Liberal prices to select from. Call and see them. We issue cards for the use of yourself and family. P. & H.

PURSEL & HARMAN

BLOOMSBURG, - PA.

We are in receipt almost daily of new patterns of *Wall Paper*. In a few weeks our stock will be complete and ready for your inspection. If you intend papering in the spring, or even if you have not yet decided to do so, call and see for how small an amount you can make your home bright and cheerful. Don't be deceived by circulars or advertisements offering you paper at ridiculously low prices, it will prove expensive in the end. We have some old stock that we will sell at very low prices. Our stock of Room Moulding cannot be surpassed by any one in town.

William H. Slate,

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER.

Exchange Block.

Lumber For Sale

on Iram Derr's land, near A. J. Derr's store, Jackson township, Pa.

Shingles, Plastering Lath, Hemlock and Pine cut to bills.

We have saw-mills on this tract running daily, and have there on hand and can cut timber &c. at any time.

Shingles, No 1, all 5 and 6 in. selected,	$1.50 M
" No 1, all 5 and 6 in. best pine,	$2.50 M
Plastering lath, 4 ft. long,	$1.50 M
" " 3 ft. long,	$1.25 M
Hemlock, common sizes,	$8.00 M

For special orders and for Terms &c., write or call at office of

CREASY & WELLS,

8-24-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

MONEY LOANED

Do you want to borrow money on equitable terms?

Do you desire to pay off a mortgage and re-borrow the money at 5 per cent. interest annually?

Would you care to be so situated that you could reduce the mortgage against your home by paying off a small amount monthly and at the end of each year receive credit for all paid? With interest being charged only on remaining portion of loan.

Would you like to buy your family a home? If so, read the following:

I represent a Company that has embodied in its plan all the features enumerated above and many more. Can you see any reason why you should pay a large interest for money when you have good security? Can you present any good reason why it is not as well to receive profits yearly as to wait from 7 to 10 years as one does in many of the Associations? Is not the reduction of interest yearly better than waiting many years for profits? Borrowers under the plan represented by me assume absolutely no risk as each $1.00 paid on the loan is credited on the mortgage, thereby reducing it in proportion to the amount paid.

Building Associations have benefitted hundreds of thousands, so did the old cars that were propelled by horses. Our plan is as far superior to Building Associations as the trolley cars are to the old antiquated horse car system. My time is too much occupied to answer questions for the curious, but those seeking information for the betterment of their condition will receive full information promptly. We offer an investment to those who have a small amount to save monthly that has no superior as to safety and seldom equaled for profits. Call or write.

S. D. NEYHARD,
Office COLUMBIAN Bldg., BLOOMSBURG, PA.
1-4-3m. 3d floor. Box 434.

WHAT IRON WILL DO.

IRON

IS NATURE'S OWN TONIC.
Stimulates the appetite and produces refreshing sleep.
GIVES VITAL STRENGTH TO NURSING MOTHERS.
Checks wasting diseases, stops night sweats, cures incipient consumption.
Increases strength and flesh.
MAKES RED, RICH BLOOD,
Promotes healthy lung tissue.
Will give the pale and puny the rosy cheeks of youth.
CURES ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
Makes strong men and women of weaklings.

GILMORE'S IRON TONIC PILLS

Cure all Wasting Diseases and their sequences,

BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

They are neither styptic nor caustic. They have no coagulating effect on the contents of the stomach or its lining; consequently do not hurt the teeth or cause constipation or diarrhœa, as do the usual forms of Iron. 10 days treatment 50c, pamphlet free. If not kept by your druggist, address

GILMORE & CO.,
CINCINNATI, O.
For sale in Bloomsburg, Pa., by MOYER BROS., Druggists. 1-25-1y

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa as second class matter. March 1, 1888.

OUR CLUB OFFERS.

Every subscriber, new or old, who pays one full year in advance, will receive free for one year *The American Farm News.*

THE COLUMBIAN and the *Philadelphia Weekly Times* for one year for $1.40.

THE COLUMBIAN and the *New York World* twice a week, for $1 75. This is a great combination, one of the best we ever offered. The twice a week *World* contains twelve pages of the news of the world. It is the best value ever offered for the money. Try it. tf.

Rev. Mr. Johnson of Wilkes Barre will officiate at St. Paul's Church on Sunday next.

J. L. Dillon has issued his annual wholesale trade list of verbenas, carnations, roses, coleus, geraniums, &c.

R. R. Little has added a handsome new walnut book case to the furniture of his law office.

M. P. Lutz & Son now occupy the rooms over Moyer Bros.' wholesale department recently vacated by W. Chrisman Esq.

A pleasant surprise party took place at the residence of G. A. McKelvy last week, Thursday evening, the occasion being his wife's birthday

Wesley Knorr and Daniel Laycock desire to announce to the voters of Bloomsburg that they are candidates for constable, to be voted for at the coming election.

Mrs. Henry Yohe had a stroke of paralysis last week, Thursday afternoon, and died on Saturday. Her husband and two daughters survive. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

William Krug, son of Charles Krug, broke his right wrist last Friday, by falling out of the second story of a house where he was working, on Pine Street.

Port Deposit may experience an other flood if the ice gorge near there does not break. On the 21st danger was quite imminent; but should the gorge give way all danger will be past.

1895 calendars are given away at this office. Call and get one, or on receipt of a request on a postal card, we will mail free to any address in the county. tf.

The following letters are advertised Jan. 22, 1895. J. C. Bittenbender, Mr. J. J. Lodge, Mr. E. L Merrell, Mr. J. W. Miller, J. H. Schmidt, Mr. J. G. Yorks. Will be sent to the dead letter office Feb. 5, 1895.

JAMES H. MERCER. P. M.

J. G. Wells has fitted up a dark room in his store for use in examining the eye in connection with his optical department. He intends to devote more attention than ever before to this branch of his business. He guarantees satisfaction to all customers in the fitting of glasses.

As plain and yet as neat and artistic photographing as we think it possible to do in groups or otherwise, is that now done at the M'Killip gallery in Bloomsburg. We would especially call attention to the excellent group picture recently produced of the Elwell Orchestra, where every member has a most excellent photograph.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish this paper and the twice a-week New York *World* all for only $1.75 a year. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and The New York *World* twice every week at extraordinarily low rates. tf.

The Brass & Copper Company works are now illuminated by their own electric light plant.

The interior of the Bloomsburg Banking Company has been lately improved by the painters and carpenters.

All goods brought or sent to and from Bloomsburg by Adams Express, go by way of East Bloomsburg. The Catawissa route has been discontinued.

I. S. Brittain died at his home on Iron street on Monday, aged fifty four years. Two sons survive him. He served a year in the army during the rebellion.

If the vast quantity of snow now on the ground is taken off by rain, as was threatened, a double calamity will be very apt to emanate from it in the recurrence of the grip and high-water. We may safely say it will be well to look out for both.

Wm. Chrisman, Esq., has removed his law office from the Moyer Brothers' building to the second story of Peacocks' hardware store, on the corner of Second and Main streets. 2 t.

The financial statement of the Columbia County Agricultural Society for the past year shows a balance of $570.19 in the treasury. The receipts from all sources were $7,977.96, besides $409.79 left from 1893. The expenses were $7,817.56.

A bill has been introduced in the house by Representative Fritz, appropriating $90,000 to the Normal school. The money is needed to pay off the old debt, and to erect new buildings which are required by the growth of the school.

We are requested to announce to the patrons of Mrs. M. A. Watson, the milliner, that her business location is now in the rooms previously occupied as an ice-cream parlor by Jacobs & Son, on Main Street. She is prepared to serve patrons with a full and fine line of ladies' head wear. 1t.

O. T. Wilson will file nomination papers as a candidate for director of Bloom Poor District. Isaiah Hagenbuch was nominated by republican committeemen of the townships embraced in the district, and Mr. Wilson claims that he was not fairly treated. He has held the position during the last term, and made a good official.

The new parish building on Fourth street, Sunbury, presented to St. Matthew's Episcopal church, as a memorial to Ebenezer Greenough and William Israel Greenough, was dedicated last week. The building is provided with an auditorium, gymnasium, billiard room, parlor and library. It is a great credit to the donors and a very acceptable gift to the church and the people of Sunbury.

Rev. J. B. Doty, late of York, Nebraska, now at his home in New Columbus, Pa., contemplates issuing a publication there called "Our Children." He proposes to charge 50 cents per annum and divide the subscription price with the Nebraska sufferers. Mr. Doty is a zealous worker in the moral vineyard, and, coming directly from the drouth-stricken region of Nebraska, he is in full sympathy with the home missionary cause.

Stock Certificates.

Corporations desiring stock certificates, are invited to call and see samples of lithograph work, at THE COLUMBIAN office. Workmanship and prices are guaranteed to compare favorably with city printing. tf.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bring that Prescription to Me

—AND I WILL—

FILL IT MYSELF.

1st. With the purest of drugs.
2d. In the cleanest and most complete of prescription departments.
3d. In the most scientific and careful manner.
4th. For the lowest possible price obtainable for good work.

It is bad enough to be sick, without being compelled to take impure medicine compounded in an unscientific manner.

Try Me. OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G. GRADUATE IN PHARMACY.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Its Annual Meeting, Election, &c.

On Saturday afternoon, the 19th instant, this association met in regular annual session in the Court-House.

President Ellis Eves, of Millville, called the meeting to order stating its objects, &c., briefly.

The nomination of a Chairman being first in order, Professor G. E. Wilbur was the unanimous choice. For the honor thus conferred the professor very happily expressed his appreciation and accepted the office, saying he felt quite at home among farmers and those whose sympathies ran in that direction.

From among a number named as Secretaries, Messrs K. C. Ent and F. B. Hartman were duly elected; while for Recording Clerk Mr. A. N. Yost was elected without opposition. The organization being thus effected, the minutes of last meeting were ordered read. There being no objection, they were approved as read.

The roll call revealed 158 members present, and business was proceeded with at once.

A motion to read the treasurer's statement failed to carry at this juncture.

As to free tickets, the following was submitted; "We, the undersigned, a majority of the members of the committee appointed to inquire into the question of the Society issuing free tickets for the annual exhibition to all life members beg leave to report that after due and careful consideration of the matter we are of the opinion that such free tickets should be issued, and that the small decrease which might result in the receipts for tickets sold will be more than recompensed by the additional number of life members which such a step will bring to the Society."

FRED. IKELER.
W. M. MONROE.

Though the report was received, Mr. C. Eves moved the postponement of the matter for one year. So ordered by a vote of 76 in affirmative against 55 negative votes.

The proposition to increase the perpetual-membership fee was also side tracked for one year.

The bonds of the Secretary and Librarian were next looked after. Sections 4 and 5 of Article VI were amended and made to read: "and they shall give such security as the Executive Committee may require."

A proposition from Aaron Smith looking to the reduction of official salaries failed, it being the most difficult species of legislation. The official salaries were permitted to remain as before. As to free tickets, W. M. Monroe preferred a complimentary pass for perpetual members. But C. L. Sands entirely ruined the proposition by amending as follows: "and that each one receiving said pass shall pay the sum of $1." The motion and amendment were punctually tabled. But the dead-head business being a rather knotty question there was considerably more of it *pro* and *con* before it settled itself down quietly. The individuals more particularly participating in the free-pass controversy were W. M. Monroe, C. L. Sands, Aaron Smith, A. P. Young, S. S. Conner, J. K. Grotz, J. C. Brown, Wm. Krickbaum and H. V. White. The argument finally culminated in a motion from R. R. Little to the effect that the important matter of passes be hereafter left to the discretion of the Executive Committee, and that this committee be required to report at the next annual meeting the names of all individuals to whom passes were given. This motion prevailed, and the Executive Committee was defined as the three persons duly elected as such when acting in conjunction with the entire board in this delicate matter.

The election of officers being now in order D. R. Coffman nominated John S. Mensch for President. There being no opposition Mr. Mensch was declared elected. He responded in a few grateful and appropriate remarks.

The following named gentlemen were duly elected by acclamation;

J. C. Brown, treasurer; W. B. Allen, librarian; Wm. Masters, Louis Lowenberg, and J. B. DeLong, auditors.

For vice-presidents A. B. Croop, R. W. Smith, A. C. Creasy, A. B. Hartman, J. T. Reeder and Samuel Hidlay were named; for executive committee Clinton Crawford, Levi Fester, C. B. McHenry, V. P. Eves, C. E. Adams, F. P. Hagenbuch, E. D. Hagenbuch, I. B. Ikeler; for secretary A. N. Yost and C. B. Lutz, were nominated.

Chandlee Eves moved that 7 tellers be appointed which was agreed to and the following were chosen: W. M. Monroe, O. W. Cherrington, Albert Henrie, W. A. Evert, C. M. Terwilliger, C. L. Hartman and Harry Hartley.

A short recess was here taken to, accommodate the jury in the Snyder-Vanderslice case and after which the tellers returned and reported as follows:

For vice-president R. W. Smith received 144 votes, A. C. Creasy 146, A. B. Hartman 148, J. T. Reeder 162, Samuel Hidlay 50 and A. B. Croop 50. The first four named having the majority of the votes cast were declared elected. For secretary A. N. Yost 103 votes, C. B. Lutz 72, whereupon the former was duly elected. For executive committee Levi Fester had 127 votes, C. B. McHenry 130, V. P. Eves 63, C. E. Adams 63, F. P. Hagenbuch 60, E D. Hagenbuch 34, I. B. Ikeler 29, Clinton Crawford 27, the two former having the requisite number of votes were elected. A tie being between C. E. Adams and V. P. Eves, another vote was taken which resulted in the election of the former by a vote of 51 to 31.

A vote of thanks being extended to the retiring President, who responded in an appreciative way, the session was brought to a close.



ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

19-38-1y. R. & Co.

An Illustrated Lecture on "Greenland's Icy Mountains."

The Rev. W. H. Stubblebine, Pastor of the Calvary Reformed Church of Scranton, having spent several months last summer in Greenland, is now on a lecturing tour. The reverend gentleman has the reputation of being an eloquent speaker and graphic in his descriptions. His lecture will be illustrated by sixty fine magic lantern scenes. As this lecture is in the interest of his new mission chapel which is being built, those patronizing the lecture will confer a benefit in helping this worthy cause, and at the same time be richly compensated by the lecture. The lecture will be delivered in the Union Church of Orangeville on Saturday evening, Jan. 26, and in the St. James Church on Monday evening Jan. 28. The lecture will begin at 7:30 P. M. The admission fee will be within reach of all. Children half fare. See circulars.

The New Meat Market.

Louis Lyons, the proprietor of the new meat stand opposite the Episcopal parsonage, says: "Just give us a little more advertising of the same kind in THE COLUMBIAN, please." But, the type being distributed, we will say instead that though bread is the staff of life, good meat has also its strengthening influence along the spinal column, and in fact throughout the human system. For such nourishing food see Louis Lyons. You will find things neat and clean and his charges reasonable. tf.

A party of Bloomsburgers took supper at Major Purman's hotel at Espy on Monday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Slate, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Peacock, Mr and Mrs. J. G. Wells, Miss Vida Miller, Miss Maude Patterson, Miss Maude Runyon, Miss Annie Jameson, Misses Williams, Miss Deemer of Williamsport, Miss Turner and Miss Allison of Port Carbon, Miss Mary Miller, Frank Ikeler, Frank Pursel, T. B. Hanly, Samuel H. Harman, Samuel Bidleman, J. M. Clark, R. E. Hartman, Frank Colley, and P. P. Bliss, of Philadelphia

William G. Fisher of Mainville had one of his legs broken and lascerated last Thursday. He was unloading a load of grain at the warehouse of H. V. White & Co., when a train came along and frightened his team, one of them being a colt. He took them by the heads, and in their plunges he was thrown under them and trampled on. He was taken to the residence of Charles Krug, whose wife is Mr. Fisher's niece, and Drs. Brown and Reber were called in and dressed his wounds. He was removed to his home on Friday.

At the recent annual election in Briarcreek of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company of Lime Ridge, L. Creasy and D. Bryfogle of Bloomsburg were among those who were elected as directors for the ensuing year. The auditors, report of this company indicates a safe and prosperous condition.

Removal.

Dr. H. Bierman will remove to his new residence on Fourth street, between Market and Center, opposite Presbyterian Church, on February 1st. 4t.

RED LETTER SALE

We'd like to have you call in.

Not because we've got such a big assortment to show you, but because we have knocked the profits clean off of our winter suits and overcoats. Plenty of selections and our Red Letter Sale will close very soon.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

The Clothiers.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

A CLOSING OUT OF COATS AND CAPES FOR THE SEASON.

$10.00 coats for $7.50 and $8.00.
$12.50 coats for $10 00.
$15.00 coats for $11.00.
$ 6.50 capes for $5.00.
$10.00 capes for $8.00.
$11.50 capes for $9.50.

20 pieces of dress goods from 23c. and 25c. to 15c. 10. yds. good gingham for the price of one bushel of wheat; 20 yds. good muslin for the price of four lbs. butter, and so on.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

The stockholders of the Silk Mill held their annual election last Monday with the following result: President, P. Ratti; directors, P. Ratti, L. E. Waller, F. G. Yorks, G. S. Robbins, and C. C. Peacock. Joseph Ratti was re-elected general manager and treasurer.

Charles Zacharias, of Sinking Springs, woke up one night lately to find he was being burglarized, and instead of giving the burglars the first shot he opened hostilities himself and soon won the battle. Though his game got away, a bloody trail was traced to the railroad and along the tracks for some distance, showing that there was at least one wounded in the engagement.

Death.

Mrs. Harriet Krickbaum, of Philadelphia, a sister of the wife of Sheriff McHenry, died in Philadelphia, was brought by relatives to Bloomsburg on Tuesday afternoon, from whence her remains were taken to Fairmount Springs on Wednesday for burial. A husband and one son survive her and mourn her loss.

Carpet Mill.

In a recent brief interview with the affable manager of this establishment, Mr. James Magee, our reporter was informed that they are now running on full time and with an abundance of orders to fill. From the samples he saw that are turned out to be sent abroad, it is quite apparent that this mill is thoroughly equipped for all kinds of carpet-making; and, furthermore, that it is now turning out some of the very best patterns in design, quality and weaving.

A Jolly Sleigh Ride.

To Mr. James McBride's below town. Will leave the Lutheran Church at 7 o'clock on Friday evening. You are invited to join them. There will be refreshments also.

C. B. Chrisman is doing business at the old stand. While he still deals in fruits and vegetables, he is now driving quite a trade in oysters served as desired. He krows a good article when he sees it, and by serving that kind to his patrons his business is growing nicely. tf.

Calling



your attention to our line of
JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
SILVERWARE,
GLASSES,
ETC.

Another—We Blow Our Own Horn only to attract your attention. Then we want to invite you to visit us—it is immaterial whether or not you want to purchase anything. We are showing a fine line of silver and glass ware.

Another—Blowing Your Own Horn is all right when there is no one else to blow it for you. Whoever sells first-class goods at low prices can depend upon his customers to blow his horn for him. This is my policy in the sale of jewelry, watches, silverware, glasses, &c.

J. G. WELLS,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

FACTS OF PHILADELPHIA

Has 600 churches.
Has 187,000 dwellings.
Has 428 public schools.
Yearly death rate, 21.86.
Has 13,000 Free Masons.
Spent in 1892 for schools, $3,222,886.
Has more hospitals than any other city.
Has more Methodists than any other city.
Has 1,265 miles of streets and roads.
Has the oldest art institution in America.
Has over 100 libraries, with 170,000 volumes.
Owns school property valued at $8,905,000.
Drank 110,000,000 quarts of milk last year.
Last year there were made 52,044 arrests.
The value of exports in 1892 was $62,438,000.
Average number of persons to each house, 5.60.
The first law school in America was opened here.
The first public library was opened here in 1731.
Has 1,700 policemen, besides higher grade officials.
Daily water consumption about 111 gallons per head.
Has colleges educating about 2,000 medical students.
The fire department answered 1,531 alarms of fire last year.
Has a greater percentage of churchgoers than any other city.
The average daily school attendance in 1893 was 54,717 boys and 50,057 girls.
During 1892 there were 7,611 new buildings erected at a cost of $20,104,646.
Six thousand persons and 2,500 wagons are required to distribute the daily milk supply.
The most recent statistics give 616 Sunday schools, with 178,865 scholars and 16,937 teachers.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Baron De Sant Anna, of Belgium, is in New York.

Etta Crowe is a Democratic orator in Wyoming.

A modern Touchstone lives in Winfield, Kan., and isn't anybody's fool, either.

John A. Mumpower is a Gallatin (Mo.) preacher. Mumpower! Ought to be in Congress.

The folks in Ontario who named their innocent baby Shadrach Meshach Abednego Tupper are in danger of a fiery furnace themselves.

Harper's Young People says there is a man in West Virginia who spells his name Phthelognyrrh. You can pick the syllables out of "phthisic," "colonel," "cologne" and "myrrh."

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, the novelist, was a friend of the late Victor Hugo and visited the latter in the Isle of Guernsey before he returned to Paris. Prof. Boyesen, though opposed to Hugo's theories of art, speaks enthusiastically of the great romancer's fascinating personality.

DON'T DO IT.

Don't use pins where stitches would do.

Don't wear a sailor hat with a silk dress.

Don't sacrifice neatness to artistic effect.

Don't wear striped material if you are tall.

Don't wear tan shoes if you have large feet.

Don't dress more fashionably than becomingly.

Don't buy common boots—they are not economical.

Don't trim good material with common trimmings.

Don't wear big sleeves and big hats if you are short.

Don't look a frump because you cannot look a swell.

Don't wear a bonnet with a costume that requires a hat.

Don't jump into your clothes and expect to look dressed.

Don't achieve the grotesque while attempting the original.

FRESH FROM PARIS.

Crevette is a delicate yellowish pink.

Rouille is a rather light reddish brown.

Fuchsia and currant red are very much used.

Lierre or ivy is one of the seasonable greens.

Ophelia is of a purplish pink in rather high coloring.

Petunia is a pale reddish purple much liked for evening.

Lincoln green is one of the favorite colors for tailor gowns and jackets.

A pinkish violet is one of the lovely shades in velvet or in soft finished satin.

Lizard, a yellowish green, is much seen in combination with other colors, such as violet, red and brown.—Le Bon Ton.

Bleuet or cornflower blue is quite the newest thing just now and is a compromise between the sombreness of navy blue and the lighter shades.

THE BEST.

The best father is the one that makes chums of his children.

The best husband is the one who realizes that his wife is an individual.

The best wife is she who has spirit and common sense, as well as affection.

The best mother-in-law is the other fellow's. At least the jokers say so, but it isn't true.

The best home is that one where love is not crowded out either by poverty, riches or selfishness.

The best religion is that of a good man, no matter by what name you call it.—New York Recorder.

THE SPOONERS.

Why Cinders Grew Seasick a Thousand Miles From the Sea.

"I have had a young married couple visiting me during the last week," remarked a young woman who is said to be overobserving; "and I was very much surprised to find how many distinct species of foolish humanity two people can represent. They spooned and smiled and simpered. They held hands when the weather was so warm that you had to use a fan in order to pump air into your lungs. There were kissing socials and hugging contests until I really felt that I had no right to live and bother these two cooing doves by always being in their way. It was very embarrassing to me, but they didn't seem to mind it in the least. You see, I'd forget all about them and go bouncing into a room and interrupt a dialogue something like this:

"'Who's my 'ittle wifey-wife?'

"'I is.'

"Smack!

"'Who's your hubby-dub?'

"'Oo, of course, my b'essed, angel boy.'

"A perfect deluge of smacks.

"'Do oo love your hubby?'

"'Nop!'

"'Well, kiss 'oor hubby.'

"And just there I'd usually say: 'Yes, do kiss him, Alice—just for a change, you know,' and then I'd run for my life. In half an hour or so I'd sneak back and find little wifey sitting in hubby's lap, telling him the greatest string of fibs about his beautiful eyes and pretty hair that you ever heard.

"Oh, I've seen some pretty bad cases, but this one is unrivaled. I'll wager that a like pair of simpletons couldn't be found in the whole country. Of course everyone envies them their happiness—if being absolutely entranced is happiness—but it is plain that spooning is more fun for the participants than it is for the unfortunate third person who has to endure it until she swears a solemn swear that she'll be an old maid all her life before she'll make such a spectacle of herself."—"Cinders" in Chicago Record.

She Left Her Feet.

A good old minister in Scotland is no stickler for etiquette, and likes his visits to the members of his flock to be as informal and as homely as possible; but he has a great regard for truth, and is invariably down on those whom he detects in any deviation therefrom. Recently calling unexpectedly on a widow who lives in a cottage on the outskirts of the village, he surprised her in the midst of washing a lot of clothes. She hurriedly hid behind a clothes horse, and told her little boy to say that she was out. The visitor knocked at the door.

"Well, Jamie," he said, "and where's your mother?"

"My mother's no' in; she's doon the street on a message," replied the lad with promptness.

"Indeed!" replied the minister, with a glance at the bottom of the screen. "Well, tell her I called; and say that the next time she goes down to the village she might take her feet with her!"—Keystone.

A Gentle Reminder.

He had written to her regularly, but she was at the seaside, and having much too lively a time to think about answering her future husband's epistles. Those things slip one's memory so easily at times. He waited anxiously for some word from her whom he had chosen for his helper for life, but none came. Finally he went to a friend of his who was an artist.

"Say, Artie," said he, "I want you to write a letter for me."

The artist was puzzled. Then he winked knowingly.

"Don't want the handwriting recognized? I see. All right, only don't get me in any scrape."

"Pshaw," said his friend, "it's nothing like that. I want you to draw the letter."

"Oh, that's different."

"Draw a blind man being led along by a dog, and right under it an insane man behind the grated door of an asylum."

"What does it mean?"

"'Out of sight, out of mind.' I guess that'll fix her."

And it did.—Philadelphia Press.

A Decided Difference.



Mrs. Underhill—You make a great racket about my dressmaker's bill, but I never say a word about your tailor!

Underhill—Good heavens, Rita, you don't seem to realize that dressmakers have to be paid.—Truth.

Too Slow.

He had reached out as he would catch hold of her, but she eluded his grasp. Again he made an equally feeble attempt and again she eluded him. Once more he made a feeble attempt, and she had no difficulty in escaping. This time she became indignant, almost angry.

"What do you mean, sir," she exclaimed, "by thus trying to catch me?"

"I—I—I presume," he hesitated, "that I meant to kiss you."

She drew herself up proudly, then stepped near him and gazed down on him defiantly.

"Well," she said emphatically, "why in heaven's name don't you do it?"—Detroit Free Press.

Avenged.

Trivvet—I went fishing yesterday.

Diver—Get any bites?

Trivvet—Only one; but I shot the dog.—Truth.

WASHINGTON.

Currency Reformers not Without Hope.--Republicans not Anxious for an Extra Session.--Senator Blackburn's Attitude.--The Senate Leads the House in Law-Making.--Senator George and the Election of Senators by Direct Vote.--The Sweetness of Sugar in the Senate.--Judge Ricks Needs Impeachment.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1895.

While there is life in the Fifty third Congress democrats will not cease to hope for legislation in the line of currency reform. But, candor compels the confession that there is nothing tangible in sight in either House or Senate at this writing upon which to build hope. The situation is similar to a serious case of sickness in one's family. No matter how serious the doctor may look, nor how low the patient may appear to be, we hope for a change for the better, and sometimes our hopes are realized, and sometimes, alas, they are not. Only time can tell how it will end with currency reform.

Senator Vest, when taunted by republican Senators because of the failure of the democrats to agree upon a financial bill voiced the opinion of many democrats when he said: "I have no authority to speak for the President, but I most earnestly hope that if some definite action is not taken by this Congress, the President will call an extra session as soon as the gavel falls at the close of this session." The republicans make a pretense of being indifferent about an extra session, but in reality it is the thing they most dread: they know the differences which exist in their own party on the financial question, and wish to put off the time for action as long as possible.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, gave out a statement this week which should put an end to all the absurd talk about enmity between himself and Secretary Carlisle. He said: "My relations with the Secretary of the Treasury, both personal and official, are of the most cordial kind. Instead of there being any purpose of mine to declare war against Mr. Carlisle or the administration, the contrary is true. My views on the silver question are well understood, but there has never been any idea on my part of carrying those views to the extreme of making war on Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland, or any one else. Much less would I be willing to be put in that attitude with respect to Secretary Carlisle. Our relations are pleasant and cordial, and will remain so. So far as I am concerned, I am ready and willing to do anything I can, honorably and consistently, to uphold the treasurer and the administration. Any statement attributing other motives to me, or placing a different light upon the situation, is absolutely untrue and unauthorized by me. My personal attachment to Secretary Carlisle should have been sufficient to have discounted all these silly rumors."

Senator Gorman gave some interesting figures in that portion of his speach that referred to Senator Hill's plea for a change of the Senate rules. Senator Gorman said no change in the rules was needed, and to prove that the Senate passes more bills than the House, which has rules which shut off debate, he cited the number of bills passed by each in the following Congresses: Forty-ninth, House 1,820, Senate 1,997; Fiftieth, House 2,284, Senate 1,818; Fifty-second, House 882, Senate 1,242; Fifty-third, up to the beginning of the present session, House 624, Senate 724. These figures are interesting, and will doubtless be surprising to many.

During a little controversy between Senator Allen, of Nebraska, and Senator George, of Mississippi, the latter gentleman said he had long believed in one plank of the populist platform—that for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people; whereupon Mr. Allen shouted triumphantly: "There is another accession to the populist party." "No," retorted Mr. George, amidst the laughter of the Senate and the people in the galleries; "It is an accession of the populist party to me."

As was expected, the House Ways and Means Committee has made a favorable report on Chairman Wilson's bill for the repeal of the differential duty imposed on sugar imported from countries which pay an export bounty. There will be no difficulty in getting the bill through the House, but the prospect in the Senate is not very hopeful, although everybody admits that the duty ought to be repealed.

The House committee on the Judiciary has decided by a vote of 7 to 6 that Judge Ricks, of Ohio, ought to be impeached, and will report a resolution providing therefore to the House, but there is not much probability that anything will come of it, owing to lack of time for the trial by the Senate at this session. Representative Bailey, of Texas, who was chairman of the subcommittee that went to Ohio to investigate the charges against Judge Ricks, says he thinks the matter can be disposed of at this session, but that if it isn't he intends to bring it up again in the next Congress. He fully believes that Ricks deserves impeachment and proposes to do all he knows how to see that he gets it, if not in this Congress, then in the next.

The Proposed Tax on Beer.

Many Republicans in the House Would Vote for Such a Measure.

"If the Democratic party will go to work and raise the tax on beer one dollar per barrel," says Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, "I will join with them, and I know a score or more on the Republican side of the House who will be glad to help them. By increasing the tax on beer the government can realize $35,000,000 per annum, and the tax would not be felt. The brewers would charge the retailers one dollar more, and so the brewers would not feel it. There are 700 glasses of beer in a barrel, and consequently each glass of beer would cost the retailer one-seventh of a cent more than it costs him now, and he could not raise the price on his customers.

"The only persons who would feel the tax would be the retailers, and they would either have their glasses made one-seventh smaller in size, or else they would draw a bigger bead on each glass. Of course, the consumers might object to having a high collar on their beer, but if they did the smaller glasses would fetch them to time. I am for a tax on beer, and would like to vote for it."

EX-SHERIFF OF ULSTER COUNTY.

Hon Davis Winne Owes His Health to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

SHANDAKEN, N. Y.—One of the most prominent men in Ulster County is the Hon. Davis Winne, of this town. His reputation is not confined alone to this county, where he held the office of Sheriff for three years, he was also this district's representative in the New York State Legislature. For years Mr. Winne has been suffering from a complicated case of kidney and bladder trouble and congestion of the liver. Upon the advice of friends he decided to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. He was not disappointed, for in a short while after he began its use, he was in better health than he had been in years before.

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Lippincott's Magazine For February, 1895.

The complete novel in the February issue of *Lippincott's* is "The Chapel of Ease," by Harriet Riddle Davis. It is a pleasant, peaceful story of rural life in Maryland, and of a young widow's somewhat complicated love-affair.

Francis Lynde, in "Quong Lee," shows that there are some good Chinamen. "Precedent," by Alice M. Whitlock, narrates an unusual incident in a home for aged clergymen and widows of clergymen. In "An Idyl of the Forties," Champion Bissell points the consoling moral that men should marry the daughters of their first loves.

"The Fate of the Farmer," by Fred Perry Powers, is an instructive essay on the growing evils of agricultural tenancy. David Bruce Fitzgerald, in a brief and readable article, tells all that most people need to know about "The Diamond Back Terrapin." Mrs. Caroline Earle White describes the festival of "Corpus Christi in Seville," and Dr. Charles C. Abbott shows what one who has eyes and a love for nature may see during "A Walk in Winter."

Under the heading, "Lingo in Literature," William Cecil Elam, a Virginian, exposes the blunders made by many writers, even those of repute, in trying to reproduce negro dialect. He speaks by the card and with authority on a topic which (in fiction) is usually handled in a happy-go-lucky, hit-or-miss, guess it-will come out-right manner.

Annie Steger Winston discusses "The Pleasures of Bad Taste" with much acumen. "The Beginnings of a Cavalry Troop," by Kenneth Brown, is an amusing *jeu d'esprit*.

The poetry of the number is by Florence Earle Coates, Carrie Blake Morgan, Edith M. Thomas, and Richard Stillman Powell. The latter pays a deserved compliment to Mr. Stanley Weyman's novels.

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Bloom—P. S. Moyer, Henry Doak, H. Aurand, A. B. Cathcart, S. G. Creveling.
Catawissa—Ambrose Sharpless, W. M. Geiger.
Centre—Frank Fester.
Conyngham—John McDonnel, R. E. McHale.
Fishingcreek—J. S. Campbell.
Hemlock—Wm. Tilly.
Locust—Jerry Boyer.
Madison—A. Hartline.
Mt. Pleasant—W. H. Manning.
Orange—P. V. Clossen.
Pine—Nathan Moser.
Scott—Henry Lehman.
Sugarloaf—Ezra Stephens.

PETIT JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—W. A. Dreisbach.
Berwick—R. S. Bowman, H. F. Glenn.
Bloom—Wm. Kreamer, F. R. Carpenter, M. Ellenbogen, A. F. Girton.
Briarcreek—N. E. Bower.
Centralia—Wm. Flanagan, J. W. Fortner, J. McDonnell.
Centre—E. Hagenbuch, Z. T. Fowler.
Conyngham—Geo. Ferman, Chas. Maize.
Fishingcreek—J. B. Karns, T. Runyon.
Franklin—Philip Manhart.
Greenwood—D. Albertson.
Hemlock—I. Pursel.
Locust—John Oliver.
Madison—J. H. Hartman.
Main—D. M. Miller, W. S. Fisher.
Millin—Rush Wintersteen.
Millinville—Lowe Lyons.
Orange—John Conner, S. Keller.
Roaringcreek—H. Houck.
Scott—J. Bachman, C. W. Kline, D. Snyder, B. G. Waples, D. Whitmire, Wm. Hopper, Jr.
Sugarloaf—F. P. Hartman.

PETIT JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—Jacob Longenberger.
Benton—John B. Lemon.
Berwick—Henry Jones, Chas. Haas.
Bloom—F. G. Case, W. J. Shutt, Jos. Edwards, Sam Pursel, C. M. Bittenbender, Chas. Fornwald, Wm. Thomas, W. O. Holmes.
Briarcreek—Gideon Michael, John Yorks.
Catawissa—Jerry Yeager, Wm. Shook, Wm. Gellinger.
Conyngham—J. Kostenbauder.
Franklin—D. Drumm.
Greenwood—Robert Beagle.
Hemlock—C. W. Langfield.
Locust—C. Small, Sr., L. H. Daniels, Wilson Rhoads, Robt. Watkins, M. Bonaberger.
Main—W. M. Harmony.
Millville—John Christian
Montour—Wm. Roth.
Orange—John Bowman, Parvin Mosteller.
Pine—W. H. Hayman.
Roaringcreek—J. Fetterman.
Scott—Elias Hummel.
Sugarloaf—B. D. Cole, B. F. Mosteller.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrator's, executor's, guardian's accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, Monday, February 4, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day:

No. 1. The first and final account of Martha E. Cole, administratrix of Peter W. Cole, late of the borough of Millville, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 2. The first and final account of J. N. Pennington, administrator of the estate of Earl Boston, late of Benton township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 3. The first and final account of A. L. Deiterick, administrator of the estate of D. F. Geiser, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 4. The first and final account of John R. Converse, administrator of the estate of Anna C. Converse, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No 5. The first and final account of J. B. DeWald, administrator of the estate of George W. DeWald, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 6. The first and final account of Harvey E. Mensch, executor of the estate of Peter K. Mensch, late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pa, deceased.

No. 7. The first and final account of C. W. and J. L. Shannon, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of of Isaiah Shannon, late of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa, deceased. Also an account of the proceeds of said decedent's real estate sold for payment of debts.

No. 8. The account of Charles O. Maust and A. J. Maust, administrators of the estate of Josiah Maust, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 9. The first and final account of G. H. and Jacob R. Gordner, executors of the estate of John Gordner, late of Pine township, Columbia county, Pa. deceased.

No. 10. The first and final account of Charles Whitenight, executor of the estate of M. M. Whitenight, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 11. The first and final account of James T. Lawton, administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Lawton, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

No. 12. The first and final account of John Ellis Seward, administrator of the estate of James Seward, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased

No. 13. The first and final account of Conrad Deitz, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Lutz, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased.

C. R. ENT,
Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 5, 1895. Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1895,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Berwick, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by Eleventh street, on the east by Chestnut street, on the south by an alley and on the west by lot No. 29, said lot being one hundred and thirty feet, more or less in depth, and forty-nine and one-half feet in width, it being the lot marked and numbered on the general plan, Thompson's addition of the Borough of Berwick, as lot No. 30, whereon is erected a

DWELLING HOUSE,

and outbuildings.

ALSO: All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by Eleventh street, on the east by lot No. 28, on the south by an alley and on the west by lot No. 29, said lot being one hundred and thirty feet, more or less in depth, and forty nine and one-half feet in width, it being lot marked and numbered on the general plan, Thompson's addition of the Borough of Berwick, as lot No. 29, whereon is erected a

BARN.

ALSO: All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by Eleventh street, on the east by lot No. 29, on the south by an alley and on the west by lot No. 27. Said lot being one hundred and thirty feet, more or less in depth, and forty-nine and one-half feet in width, it being lot marked and numbered on the general plan, Thompson's addition of the Borough of Berwick as lot No. 28.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Wm. J. Knorr vs. Henry L. Longenberger and to be sold as the property of Henry L. Longenberger.

JACKSON, Atty. J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

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By virtue of a certain writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895,

the following property to-wit:

All that body of land situate in Mt. Carmel and Coal townships, Northumberland county, and Conyngham township, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in the line between the John Young and Mary Ruston, Jr., tracts at the distance of 311 perches southward from the original chestnut oak, the northeast corner of said Mary Ruston, Jr.; thence by lands lately conveyed to C. Q. McWilliams and others, west by a line dividing the last named tract 201 perches to a post, 311 perches south from the chestnut oak, the northwest corner of the said Mary Ruston, Jr., tract; thence west by a line dividing the Thomas Ruston tract 201 perches to a post in the line dividing the Thomas and Mary Ruston tracts, 330 perches south from a black oak, the northwest corner of the Thomas Ruston survey; thence west 202 perches to a line dividing the Mary Ruston and Thomas Billington tracts, 343 perches south from the chestnut oak, the northwest corner of the Mary Ruston survey; thence west 200 perches to a post in a line dividing the John Reynolds and Thomas Billington surveys, 332 perches south from a black oak, the northwest corner of the Thomas Billington tract; thence west by a line dividing the John Reynolds survey 238 perches to a post in the line dividing the Mary Meyers and John Reynolds surveys, south 296 perches from the chestnut oak, the northwest corner of the John Reynolds survey; thence west 224 perches by a line dividing the Mary Meyers survey to a post in a line dividing the Charlotte Ruston and Mary Meyers surveys, 309 perches south from the chestnut oak, the northwest corner of the Mary Myers survey; thence west by a line dividing the Charlotte Ruston survey, 224 perches to a post in line dividing the Daniel Reese and Charlotte Ruston surveys, south 302 perches from a chestnut oak, the northwest corner of the Charlotte Ruston survey; thence by a line dividing the Daniel Reese survey, south 74 degrees west 170 perches to a post in the west line of the said Daniel Reese survey, 330 perches south 10 degrees east from the northwest corner of the Daniel Reese tract; thence by the Daniel Reese tract north 10 degrees west, 75 perches to a stone corner in the south line of the John Adam Gilger survey; thence by the same south 65 degrees west, 260 perches to stones near a small chestnut oak, the northeast corner of the William Lambert tract, belonging to the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company; thence by said tract south 13 degrees west, 177 perches to stones, the southwest corner of the Thomas Reese, Jr, and also a corner of the William Lambert tracts, in the north line of the William Lane tract; by lands of said company north 80 degrees east, 1187 perches to a white oak and stones, the northwest corner of the William Shannon tract; thence still by said company's lands south 10 degrees east, 144.7 perches to stones, formerly a pine, north 80 degrees east, 396.5 perches to a stone and chestnut oak stump; thence by lands of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company north 10 degrees west, 52 2 perches to a stone, and north 80 degrees east, 441 perches to a stone; thence by the Ebenezer Branham tract north 12 degrees west, 150 perches to a stone corner, the southeast corner of the John Young tract, located at its official distance from its northern line; thence by said tract west 215 perches to a stone, and thence along the west line of said tract north 10 perches to the place of beginning. Containing

2700 ACRES,

be the same more or less. Together with the improvements erected thereon, viz: large coal breaker, fan house, blacksmith, machine and car shops, locomotive house, pump houses, boiler houses, engine houses, including all the necessary boilers, engines and machinery for operating the same, and including also the boilers, engines and machinery and engine houses for operating slopes Nos. 1, 2 and 3, opened on the above described tract, and the lateral railroads, switches and side tracks leading thereto: also one large two story frame office building, one large frame two-story residence, one frame store house, four frame stables, one large frame school house, one ice house, six double two-story frame dwelling houses with kitchens attached and outbuildings, fifty-seven two-story frame dwelling houses with kitchens attached and outbuildings, railroad tracks, switches, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nathaniel Taylor with notice to The Penn Authracite Coal Company, terre tenant.

CONDITIONS.

The highest and best bidder to be the purchaser, on complying with all the conditions of the sale. One hundred dollars to be paid at the time the property is struck down unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid, and where the amount bid for the property shall exceed ten hundred dollars ten per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid down and the balance of the purchase money to be paid to the Sheriff at his office within ten days from the regular day of sale; and in case of non compliance with the conditions of the sale, the money paid down at time of sale shall be forfeited, and the Sheriff will apply said forfeit to the payment of costs and return the writ or writs unsold for want of compliance with the conditions of sale. No deed for the property purchased at Sheriff's sale will be acknowledged by the Sheriff until all the purchase money shall have been paid by the purchaser, and where the first lien creditor becomes the purchaser, he must write out and make the special return and receipt for the money before the deed will be acknowledged. All deeds to be paid for on day of sale.

JOHN NORICONK,
Wolverton & Clement, Attys. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Sunbury, Pa., Jan. 9, 1895.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James Kocher, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James Kocher, late of Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Thomas C. Kocher, of said township, Levi Z. Kocher, of Briarcreek township, and Rolandus Kocher, of Centre township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

THOMAS C. KOCHER,
LEVI Z. KOCHER,
1-11-6t.* ROLANDUS KOCHER,
Executors.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1895,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner; thence north eleven degrees, west eighty perches to a corner; thence by lands of Maurice E. Selbert north eighty-five degrees, east thirty-seven and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence north seventy-seven degrees, east twenty-six perches; thence north sixty-one and one-half degrees, east sixty-two perches to a butternut; thence north forty-three degrees, east twenty-nine and six-tenth perches to a bridge abutment; thence north twelve degrees, east thirty-four perches to a corner; thence eighty-three degrees, east nine and six-tenth perches to a corner; thence by land of Abram Custer south ten and one-half degrees, west forty-one perches; thence south eleven degrees, west eleven and five-tenth perches; thence south eighty-five and one-half degrees, west three perches; thence south fifteen degrees, west ten perches; thence south seventy-one degrees, east two perches; thence south ten degrees, west sixteen perches; thence south eighty-seven degrees, east one perch; thence south seventeen degrees, west forty-nine and one-tenth perches; thence north eighty-eight and one-half degrees; east forty-seven perches; thence south eighty-one and one-half degrees, east eleven and five-tenth perches to a corner; thence south ten and three-fourth degrees, west thirty-six and five-tenth perches to an alley; thence north seventy-seven and one-half degrees, west nine and five-tenth perches; thence south ten and three-fourth degrees, west three and six-tenth perches; thence south seventy-seven and one-half degrees, east nine and five-tenth perches; thence south ten and three-fourth degrees, west nineteen and two-tenth perches; thence north seventy-two and one-half degrees, west nine and two-tenth perches; thence south thirty-one and one-fourth degrees, west fourteen and five-tenth perches; thence south forty-six and one-fourth degrees, west fourteen and seven-tenth perches; thence south seventy-nine and three-fourth degrees, west twenty-nine and five-tenth perches to a white oak stump; thence north sixty-four degrees, west twenty perches; thence north fifty-seven degrees, west six and seven-tenth perches; thence south eighty-three and one-half degrees, west ten perches; thence north seventy-seven degrees, west twenty-two perches; thence north forty-three degrees, west nineteen and four-tenth perches; thence north sixty-four degrees, west seven and seven-tenth perches; thence north seventy-three degrees, west eleven and seven-tenth perches; thence north eighty-five and one-half degrees, west sixteen perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

114 ACRES

and four perches of land, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large frame

2-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

barn, wagon sheds and outbuildings. Also a large three-story

FRAME GRIST MILL,

and the water-right appurtenant thereto. Excepting therefrom all that certain portion or part of the aforesaid tract of land, to-wit: Beginning at a point thirty-four feet from the east corner of the mill, thence south seventy-five degrees, fifteen minutes, east eighty-five feet to a corner; thence south twenty-three degrees, five and one-hundredth minutes, west one hundred and nine feet to a corner; thence south thirty-five degrees, forty-five minutes, west forty-two and five-tenth perches to a corner; thence north seventy degrees, thirty minutes, west one hundred and thirty-nine feet to a corner; thence north two degrees, thirty minutes, west one hundred and seventy-seven feet to a corner; thence south eighty-two degrees, forty minutes, east one hundred and twenty feet to a post, the place of beginning, containing five hundred and fifty-seven one-thousandth of an acre, upon which is erected a Frame Grist Mill, together with the right and use of the water to run said mill with the mill dam, water, water-right, tail-race, waste-weir, head-race twenty-five feet upon either side from the centre, and all the appurtenances to the said mill property, together with the right to enter upon the same to mend and repair the said mill dam, race and water-right.

Seized, taken in execution at the suits of E W. M. Low versus Alfred Irvin, and to be sold as the property of Alfred Irvin.

J. B. McHENRY,
BARKLEY, Atty. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1895,

at 2 o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot of land situated in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, on what is known as the Light Street road, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by lot of the estate of Mrs. Clayton, on the east by lot of Rebecca Martin, on the south by said Light Street road and on the west by lot of the estate of Mrs. Emma Neal, said lot being 80 feet in width along said Light Street road and seventy feet more or less in the rear, and two hundred feet more or less in depth, whereon is erected a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

blacksmith shop, wagonmaker shop and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Mrs. Rebecca Martin vs. George B. Martin, and to be sold as the property of Geo. B. Martin.

JOHN MOUREY,
ZARR, Atty. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Eliza Eck, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to ascertain and report the amount of indebtedness against said estate, will sit at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his said appointment, at which time and place all parties interested may appear and be heard if they think proper.

GRANT HERRING
1-11-3t. Auditor.,

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mrs. H. F. A. Jacoby, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, January 28, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to distribute funds in the hands of the administrator, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

THOS. B. HANLY,
1-4-4t. Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Pluries Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1895,

the following property, to-wit:

The one undivided twenty-two hundredths part of all those four certain tracts of land situate partly in the township of Conyngham, Columbia county, and partly in the Township of Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described together as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone the northwest corner of the William Elliot tract; thence by the Daniel Reese tract north seventy-nine degrees, three minutes east one hundred and seventy-three and eight-tenths perches to a stone, and north five degrees to a stone, and north five degrees, east thirty-one and nine-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Charlotte Ruston tract south eighty-six degrees, thirty-four minutes east two hundred and thirty-three and two-tenths perches to a stone, and north five degrees, east thirty-two and nine-tenths perches to a stone; thence by Mary Myer tract south eighty-six degrees, ten minutes east two hundred and thirty and seven tenths perches to a stone, and north five degrees east sixty and one-tenth perches to a stone; thence by the John Reynolds tract south eighty-six degrees forty-eight minutes east two hundred and thirty-eight perches to stones, formerly a maple corner; thence by the Thomas Billington tract south eighty-four degrees, thirty-five minutes east two hundred and four perches to stone; thence by the Mary Ruston tract south eighty-six degrees, five minutes east two hundred and six and nine-tenths perches, and north five degrees, east thirty-seven perches to a stone; thence by the Thomas Ruston tract south eighty-six degrees, ten minutes east two hundred and three and two-tenths perches to a stone, and north five degrees, east fifty perches to a stone; thence by the Mary Ruston, Jr., tract south eighty six degrees, ten minutes east one hundred and eighty-four and two-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the John Young tract south eighty-six degrees, sixteen minutes east two hundred and fifteen and two-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Ebenezer Branham tract south eight and one-fourth degrees, east one hundred and forty-six and six-tenths perches to stone; thence by the Robert Jordan and Peter Smith tracts south eighty-four degrees fifty minutes west four hundred and forty-one perches to a stone; thence by the last named tract south six degrees and ten minutes west, fifty and two-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the William Gilbert tract south eighty-four degrees, seven minutes west, three hundred and ninety-six and five-tenths perches to stones, formerly a pine; thence by the Jesse Brooks tract north six degrees, fifteen minutes west, one hundred and forty-four and seven-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the last named tract south eighty-four degrees, five minutes west, four hundred and twenty-seven and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Jesse Evans tract south eighty-four degrees, five minutes west, three hundred and forty-four and one-tenth perches to a stone; thence by the Sarah Lane tract south eighty-three degrees, thirty-five minutes west, three hundred and twenty-seven and six-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the Thomas Reese, Jr., tract north ten degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight and nine-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

2040 ACRES

and 42 perches, be the same more or less, which said body of land is composed of four contiguous surveys made on the twenty-first and twenty-second days of October, A. D. 1794, upon warrants issued by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Elliot, Lewis Walker, William Shannon and Nathaniel Brown, and dated respectively the 26th day of November, A. D. 1793. Being the same premises and appurtenances conveyed and transferred to Elisha A. Packer by William Gordon Fellows and Jesse Lee Fellows, by indenture dated the 31st day of December, A. D. 1889; together with the improvements erected thereon, viz: large coal breaker, fan house, blacksmith, machine and car shops, locomotive house, pump houses, boiler houses, engine houses including all the necessary boilers, engines and machinery for operating the same, and including also the boilers, engines, machinery and engine houses for operating slopes Nos. 1, 2 and 3, opened on the above described tract, and the lateral railroads and switches and side tracks leading thereto; also one large two story frame office building, one large frame two-story residence, one frame store house, four frame stables, one large frame school house, one ice house, six double two-story frame dwelling houses with kitchens attached and out-buildings, fifty-seven two-story frame dwelling houses with kitchens attached and outbuildings, railroad tracks, switches, together with all the improvements thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elisha A. Packer.

CONDITIONS.

The highest and best bidder to be the purchaser, on complying with all the conditions of the sale. One hundred dollars to be paid at the time the property is struck down unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid, and where the amount bid for the property shall exceed ten hundred dollars ten per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid down and the balance of the purchase money to be paid to the Sheriff at his office within ten days from the regular day of sale; and in case of non compliance with the conditions of the sale, the money paid down at time of sale shall be forfeited, and the Sheriff will apply said forfeit to the payment of costs and return the writ or writs unsold for want of compliance with the conditions of sale. No deed for the property purchased at Sheriff's sale will be acknowledged by the Sheriff until all the purchase money shall have been paid by the purchaser, and where the first lien creditor becomes the purchaser, he must write out and make the special return and receipt for the money before the deed will be acknowledged. All deeds to be paid for on day of sale.

JOHN NORICONK,
Sheriff's office, Sheriff.
Sunbury, Pa., Dec. 31, 1894.
WOLVERTON & CLEMENT, Attys.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1895, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

William Parr Est., Mifflin, Personality, $300 00.
John Eckroth Est., Scott, Personality, $300.00.
Daniel Whitmire Est., Centre, Personality, $300.00.
Charles H. Saine Est., Cleveland, Personality, $37.10; Realty, $235.00. Total, $272.10.
Charles Golia Est., Mifflin, Personality, $46.50; Realty, $250.00. Total, $296.50.
J. M. Hulshizer Est., Scott, Realty, $300 00.

G. M. QUICK,
Clerk's Office, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 9, 1895.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H. MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in M. E. Ent's building.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Columbian building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THOMAS B. HANLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ents' Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE. A. N. YOST.
WHITE & YOST
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Farmers' National Bank, in Mrs. Ent's Building.) 1-12-'94.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, North side Main St., below Market,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 209 W. 3d. St.
Until 9 A. M., BLOOMSBURG, PA.
1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M.

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
Office and Residence No. 18, West Fifth
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE A SPECIALTY,
OFFICE HOURS. {8 to 10 A.M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. BLOOMSBURG PA.

DR. ANDREW GRAYDON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
—BLOOMSBURG, PA.—
Office and residence in Prof. Waller's House
* MARKET STREET *
TELEPHONE.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Treatment of Chronic Diseases a Specialt
Office corner Third and Jefferson streets.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HONORA A. ROBBINS, M. D.,
Office, West First Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
Market Street. BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes treated, tested, fitted with glasses and Artificial Eyes supplied.
Hours 10 to 4. Telephone Connection.

DR. M. J. HESS,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College. Office 2nd floor front, Lockard's Building, corner of Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
Dentistry in all its branches, Work guaranteed as represented. Ether and Gas administered or ELECTRIC VIBRATOR and Local Anæsthetics used for the painless extraction of teeth free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Lockard's Building, 2nd floor, Corner Main and Centre.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

DR. C. S. VAN HORN,
—DENTIST.—
Office corner of East and Main streets, opposite Town Hall.
Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m; 2 to 5 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,502
Penn'a. Phila.....	400,000	3,825,180	1,419,566
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,538,915	1,021,483
Westchester, N.Y.	300,000	1,753,307	425,739
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,364,726

OFFICE IN I. W. McKELVY'S STORE.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN. F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N.Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
JAMES McCLOSKEY Proprietor,
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

FARMERS' HOTEL,
Iron Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
First class accommodations for regular and transient boraders. Good stable attached.

IN FRONT OF ALL THE CROWD

That's the position we maintain in the shoe trade. Our shoes are of the best makes, newest styles, all widths, and sold at prices within the reach of all. A fair trial will convince you that our's is the place at which to buy your shoes.

W. C. McKINNEY.

Clarks' Building, Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place, by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WIDOWER'S NOTICE.—A RESPECTABLE widow of middle age, a good housekeeper, and having a child three years old with her, would be pleased to keep house for some respectable widower in or near Bloomsburg. Reference given and required. For particulars address COLUMBIAN OFFICE, care of I. J. J. 12-14-tf.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR JUSTICES and CONSTABLES at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

BADGES. WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOW samples of metal, celluloid, woven and ribbon badges for all kinds of orders and societies, and can have them made to order on short notice. See samples and get prices. Address THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES FEE BILL.—Justices and constables can procure copies of fee bill under the act of 1863, at THE COLUMBIAN office. It is printed in pamphlet form, and is very convenient for reference. It also contains the act of 1869 concerning the destruction of wolves, wildcats, foxes and minks. They will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 20 cents in stamps. tf.

TYPEWRITER.—A HAMMOND TYPE-WRITING machine, having the universal key board and being in first-class condition—in fact new—is for sale cheap to a responsible buyer. You can save money by calling at the COLUMBIAN office for name and address of owner. 12-21-tf.

Hotel for Sale.

The owners of Proctor Inn, Jamison City, offer for sale the entire property. It is a four story building with porches entirely around first and second floors. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, and will be sold either with or without the furniture. If not sold with the building the furniture will be sold at public sale. For particulars address Lock Box A., Bloomsburg, Pa. 12-14-tf.

Houses to Rent

Cheap houses for rent, apply at 217 West First Street, Bloomsburg. 12-7 6t.

Boarding

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NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Interesting Items From Various Points in the County, Reported by Our Staff of Correspondents.

EAST BENTON.

The hard times more than ever press the poor to pay their bills more promptly.

A sleighing party of young people called on us last Friday night.

Our family paid Will Pealer's a visit last Tuesday where we enjoyed a rare treat of a musical concert.

Ralph Doty, a young man and son of David Doty, is a boy of rare accomplishments. He is not only an expert with the mouth organ in playing any tune in unison with the piano, but is also an expert in drawing and painting. While he has never had any instruction in these arts, and while the natural talent has led almost to perfection, he now contemplates taking a course in drawing and painting.

We are now enjoying an old fashioned winter with an unusual depth of snow.

Last Friday one of your townsmen, William Chrisman, passed this place. It is so seldom that we see a Bloomsburger in this section except in campaign seasons.

Miss Rhetta Depoe of this township and Mr. Albertson of Cambra were united in the holy bond of matrimony last Thursday by Rev. T. H. Tubbs.

Bowman Crawford of this place is complaining ill at this time.

A Greatly Afflicted Family.

Within one week Mr Henry C. Learn and his wife Rhoda A., of Briarcreek, lost three promising children by diphtheria. Their names and ages are as follows: George P. died Jan. 14, age 6 years, 11 months and 20 days; Isaac K. died Jan. 17, age 5 years, 2 months and 16 days; and Mary Pauline died Jan 22, aged 3 years and 12 days. The bereaved have the heartfelt sympathies of the community.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

A New Congressional Apportionment Bill.--Also a Judicial Apportionment Bill, &c.

On the 21st instant Senator Meredith introduced his Congressional apportionment bill which, having the approval of the republican leaders, is expected to become law with but little or no amendment. If so, it will give Philadelphia and Allegheny each an additional Congressman. In Philadelphia the old plan is pursued of placing all the Democratic wards into the Third district, making the other five districts all overwhelmingly Republican. The only change in the Third district is that the Second ward is added to it.

Many important charitable bequests have fallen because of the provision of the act of 1855, making such bequests void if the will is executed less than 30 days before the testator's death. To avoid all such failures to carry out the wishes of the deceased, Senator Vaughn, of Armstrong, introduced a bill repealing that provision.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Senator Brewer, of Franklin County, introduced the Judicial Apportionment bill, which provides for the creation of Circuit Courts of Appeal, to be presided over by Common Pleas Judges, and which will finally dispose of certain cases and tend to greatly relieve the Supreme Court. A similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Kunkel, of Dauphin,

Among the other bills introduced were two by Senator Gobin, one of which makes an appropriation for the construction of the approaches and other surroundings to the equestrian statue of General Meade in the rear of the angle at Gettysburg. The other is a supplement to the act providing for the acquisition by the State of land for a public park at Valley Forge, making an additional appropriation and providing for the acquisition of additional ground.

The act reorganizing the banking department and increasing the salary of the commissioner from $4,000 to $6,000 was passed on second reading in the Senate.

[It is, perhaps, a burning necessity to increase the pay of this commissioner from $4,000 to $6,000, in view of the trend of the times and the affluent condition of the unappropriated funds in the treasury.]

A LITTLE MORE JUSTICE TO JUSTICES AND NOTARIES.

A bill having a very wide scope was introduced by Mr. Smith, of Jefferson. It gives Justices of the Peace authority to hear and determine cases in certain offenses with the aid of juries, and to impose sentence.

Governor Hastings has inaugurated a new policy in the matter of making nominations for notaries public. Senatorial courtesy has always "hung up" such appointments when a Senator from the district objected. Governor Hastings will submit all applications for appointment to the Senator from the district before nominating to the Senate. When there is objection efforts will be made to adjust all differences.

The Governor also recalled from the Senate to night all appointments made by Governor Pattison and which had been rejected by the Senate, so as to open the way for new appointments.

Mr. Lawrence, chairman of the joint committee to invite Colonel McClure to deliver an address on the life and services of the late Andrew G. Curtin, reported that the committee had discharged its duty, and that Colonel McClure had fixed the evening of January 30 as the time for delivering the address.

[The subject being one well worthy of eulogistic effort, and Mr. McClure being just the man to do it up right, this occasion will be raised above the ordinary, and the promised eulogy of Gov. Curtin by Alex. McClure will reach the remotest parts of the civilized world through the greatest educational medium known to the world, namely, the press.]

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Bliss, Delaware, providing for additional Law Judge in the Thirty-second district; making appropriation of $10,000 to John Morton Monument Association, Chester; authorizing street railway companies and traction motor companies and lessees of any street railway company to carry freight and collect compensation therefor.

[As to the little fish thus attempting to nibble at the same bait the big ones have monopolized for, lo, these many years, time alone will tell just how



A Clean Collar

One that you can keep clean all the time—a collar that does not wilt when you get over-heated; that does not fray on the edge, or tear out at the buttonholes, and can be cleaned by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. These collars and cuffs are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with waterproof "celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. They are the *only* waterproof goods so made, and every piece is stamped as follows:

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427-29 Broadway,
New York.

much freight, express, &c., motor or electric railways will be allowed to carry as competitors and dividend destroyers. For it must be remembered that the trend of legislation is not towards competition. It is generally the other way, in the interest of big things and toward the monopoly and wealth that results from high protection of aggregated wealth in any and every shape.]

Mr. Griner, Luzerne, for the prevention of sectarian influences in the schools, and prohibiting teachers from wearing any uniform designating a religious, civic, political or military organization.

[This is an American notion somewhat in conflict with the old Roman sectarian idea about what kind of school teaching we should have in this land of religious freedom. Romanism and Americanism are too largely at variance to blend very sweetly to-day in the public school room. This bill is well calculated to avoid the attempt now being made by the Romans.]

Caucus Nominations.

Voters can cast their ballots for only one inspector of election in each district. In making nominations for that office, therefore, only one name should be selected at the caucuses on each party ticket, as otherwise the commissioners may send the certificates back for correction. The same applies when several persons are to be elected to the same office; as for instance members of a borough council. No more than the number to be elected should be named by the caucus, as the law contemplates the selection of the proper number by the caucus and does not intend that voters shall leave that fight until the election, thus putting the county to extra expense in printing tickets, besides making the ballot much more complicated.

G. A. Lohman, a prominent restaurant keeper of Wilkes-Barre, committed suicide by drowning in a pond near Kingston on Saturday morning.

Before making the fatal plunge Lohmann had taken off his overcoat, hat and necktie, placed his gold watch and diamond stud in the pocket of his overcoat and left them all on the bank. His name was written with a blue pencil inside his hat. The water at the spot where he was drowned is about eight feet deep.

He had $80,000 life insurance, and though supposed to be a wealthy man, it is believed that the premiums became burdensome, and rather than permit his policies to lapse, he killed himself so that his family could get the insurance.

A Printer Suicides.

Harry Pierson, a well-known Camden printer, committed suicide on Sunday by taking laudanum. He entered the composing room of a daily newspaper and picked up a bottle containing the drug, with which one of the printers had been bathing a contused eye. Before any one in the room realized what he was doing Pierson lifted the bottle to his mouth and saying, "Here goes," swallowed its contents. He then went out upon the street and, after walking a half block, reeled and fell to the pavement. He was removed to his home, where he died before medical aid could be rendered. His family and friends are unable to account for his action.

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Drowned in Ice Cold Water.

On the 20th instant the State of Missouri, a passenger steamer running between Cincinnati and Memphis, sank in ten minutes after striking a rock. Strange to say but thirty-seven of the 100 passengers on her drowned, 63 out of the number having been rescued. Consternation seized the passengers and it was a fight for life in many cases.

The State of Missouri is a very long stern wheeler, plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans. She had on board a fairly large cargo of freight and 100 cabin passengers, besides a crew of sixty. At Alton the river narrows, and the water being high an extremely swift current results. This threw the stern of the boat in towards the Indiana shore. Before the pilot could regain control of the boat she hit a rock, tearing a long hole in the hold at the water line. The shock was terrific and consternation seized upon the passengers and in a moment they were frantic. Without regard of consequences they rushed to the upper decks in the hope of delaying the inevitable, as the boat was rapidly sinking. Women and children were trampled upon, but it is believed all got out of the cabin. Then the scramble for seats in the yawls began. It was a fight for life, in which many combatants are believed to have gone to their death. The first yawl launched was sunk within twenty feet of where it struck the water. It is believed every one in it was drowned in sight of the affrighted people huddled together on the sinking steamer. A second yawl was then pushed off containing four women. This is believed to have reached shore. Just when there seemed hope that by means of this yawl the passengers could be saved the steamer gave another terrific lurch and literally broke into pieces, and in ten minutes from the moment the rock was struck nothing but the hull remained.

The cabin, decks and pilot house floated away, dragging down into the water every one upon it. The lighter freight was washed from the main deck and on this men, women and children clung as best they could, many, however, only to fall back into the ice cold water. Several succeeded in getting into the trees and were rescued by farmers and by passing steamers.

WOULDN'T A SALARY COME HANDY? See advertisement of a "Chance to earn money," on this page, if you want a position. 1-25-4t-d.

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